ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,972—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th Feb.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6963	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
P.L. SHANNON	6192	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6963	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th February	8th March	19th April
22nd "	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE (extra)	G. Covacich	2,263		15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,333	500	22nd "
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

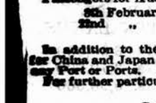
STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 5, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893

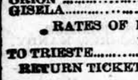
ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,390	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,390	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 11th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th February, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. CULNA, 1,984 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	10th Feb. for Liverpool.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	21st Feb. "

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

POPULAR
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.
For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND
GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.
Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.

WE ARE NOTED FOR SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.
"THE FASHIONS OF TO-DAY" FROM RS. 75 TO RS. 123.
ALL TEXTURES
HOAR & Co., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,
UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.	Lemonade.
Seltzer Water.	Ginger Ale.
Potash Water.	Quinine Tonic.
Lithia Water (Simple).	Ginger Beer.
Ærated Water.	Ginger Ale.

Raspberryade.
DELIVERED FREE LOCALLY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.
ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said ELECTION being a "CONTESTED ELECTION" I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all the persons validly nominated, with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. W. R. Hamilton	Chowpatty	Second Presidency Magistrate.	Mr. Cowasji Hormasji, C.G.M.C.	Brigade-Surgn Lt.-Col. S. O'B. Banks.
2	Mr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D.	Angrias Wadi, Girgaum Back Rd.	Doctor of Medicine and Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar.	Mr. Vizbhukandas Atmaram.
3	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote.	Malabar Hill	Merchant	Col. W. H. Wilson / Mr. Thomas Blaney	Perozsha Merwanji Mehta, M.A., B.L. / Mr. George Cotton.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893, at 4 P. M.
Voting Papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the Meeting.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th February, 1893.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild	In Boxes of 100,	Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	" "	"	1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	" "	"	1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	" "	"	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	" "	"	1 12

JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1,	In Boxes of 100,	Per Box	3 8
O K JAVA GEMS " No. 2,	" "	"	3 4
O K JAVA GEMS " No. 3,	" "	"	3 0

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA :— "Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MONDAY, THE 30TH, INSPECTION INVITED.
AND DURING THE WEEK,
FIRST SPECIAL SHOW OF NEW SUMMER DRESS FABRICS.
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF THE
LATEST NOVELTIES.

A NEW STOCK OF LADIES' LEATHER BELTS.
A NEW STOCK OF OVER 400 LADIES' BLOUSES.
NEW GOODS, EX. S. S. "ROHILLA" AND "RYDALL HALL."
SHOES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS.
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.
NEW FRILLINGS.
LADIES' STOCKINGS AND UNDER-VESTS,
LACE CURTAINS,
BED SHEETINGS.
FURNISHING BRASS WARE.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.
The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."
SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.
Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:
Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes ;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
235, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Posta Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

MOST WOR. BRO. JAMES W. SMITH,

AND THE

DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, BOMBAY, &C.,

WOR. BRO H. WYNFORD BARROW,

TO BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1893.

TICKETS FOR MASONS AND NON-MASONS, Rs. 10, TO ADMIT A GENTLEMAN AND LADY.

EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, Rs 5 EACH.

Application to be made to

BRO. H. J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

AFTERNOON FETE

AT

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,

AT 5 P.M.

On FRIDAY, 10th Feb., 1893,

IN AID OF THE

BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES.

MUSICAL RIDE AND TENT-PEGGING

By the Governor's Body-Guard.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND will be IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION: Rs. 5.

Ticke's to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLO," arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Feb, 1893. Agents.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH," ARRIVED 6TH FEBRUARY, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February 1892. Agents.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for the Drawing Office of the Locomotive and Carriage Department of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Applicants, who should be possessed of English experience, must have a thorough knowledge of Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon and Workshop designing. Copies of testimonials to be submitted in the first instance. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 2/0. Apply to the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Kanchrapura.

WANTED FOR THE KOLHAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

ONE HEALTH OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem to look after the Sanitation of the "Town," on condition that he will not be allowed to open a private dispensary. He must be competent in his duties. An L. M. and S. will be preferred.

One Overseer on a salary of Rs. 50 plus horse allowance Rs. 25 per mensem. He must be competent in Estimating, Plan Drawing, Surveying and Levelling.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Chairman, Kolhapur Municipality, before the 20th instant.

R. V. DHURANDHER, Chairman,
Kolhapur Municipality.
Kolhapur, 2nd February, 1893.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED 1847.]

NOTICE is hereby given that NANABHOY BURJORJEE VACHA has contracted TO SELL unto SYED NOOR-UL-HUSSAN KHAN the property hereunder described, and that all persons having claims to the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to us at our Offices, (No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, and that otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being partly at Elphinstone Circle or Green Street, and partly at Marine Street without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 830 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 19, and new Nos. 4856, and 4857, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1072, and Streets Nos. 9, 11, 15 and 28, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Bank Street, on or towards the South by the property of the Trustees of Bai Peerojbai, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the East by MarineStreet,and on or towards theWest by a Sweepers passage and the hereditaments and premises which the said Nanabhoy Burjorji Vacha, has by an agreement dated the 10th of January, 1893, contracted to sell to the said Syed Noor-ul Hassan Khan, and all which said buildings, messuages, and tenements are now in the occupation of Irani Beram Merwan,Aderjee Cawasji, Messrs, Aduji Framji and Co., Hajee Abdool Mahomed and others as tenants of the said Nanabhoy Burjorji Vacha.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1893.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN—FAIR COMPLEXION.

BEAUTY CHARM,

Preferred by the

LEADING BEAUTIES OF THE DAY.

LIKED BY

COMELY WOMEN AND LADIES OF FASHION.

The Toilet Pet of

YOUNG LADIES AND HANDSOME GIRLS.

MATRONS.

Use it and recommend it.

HARMLESS TO THE SKIN AND PERFECT IN EFFECT.

The only Preparation for

Softening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and improving the Complexion, giving it a blooming and charming appearance.

Completely removes

Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness, and other Blemishes of the skin, Face, Neck, and Arms,

Its constant use

Makes the Skin Soft, Pliable, and free from Dryness, and Complexion Clear and Beautiful, affords Comfort and Luxury after Shaving, Re. 1-4.

28, Hummum St. MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

ALBERT HALL, VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA,

THIS-DAY EVENING, 7TH inst., at 8-45.

PROGRAMME:—

1 Piano Solo.....Old Black Joe (Pharaphrase).....Charles Gimble.
MR. A. J. D'SOUZA.
2 Song.....The Diver.....Loder.
MR. THELENBERG.
3 Song.....Up to Date.....H Taylor.
MR. H. TAYLOR.
4 Violin Solo.....Cavatina.....J Raff.
Mr. J. GRAFFE.
5 Song.....By the Fountain.....Stephen Adams.
Miss WALLER.
6 Song.....Dear Heart.....Tito Mattei.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
7 Violin Solo.....
MR. A. C. SCHNEIDER.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

1 Piano and Concertina Solo.....
MESSRS. CARROLL AND PILLOW.
2 Song.....
MRS. FLYNN.
3 Song.....Anchored.....Michael Watson.
Mr. S. L. MORLEY.
4 Song.....Vesper Voices.....Wesley Deans.
MR. H. COATES.
5 Violin Solo.....Romance.....Swenasen.
MR. J. G. AFFE.
6 Song.....An Evening Song.....Blumenthal.
Miss WALLER.
7 Song.....Father O'Flynn.....Stanford.
MR. THELENBERG.
8 Song.....
MRS. FLYNN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

To be had at S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort.

Special Trams will be in waiting.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN(Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS

OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES,

PORTS, SHERRIES,

CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,

WHISKIES, BRANDIES,

PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Vins Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.

Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.

Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.

Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PICTURES, which the NOTED TRAVANCORE ARTIST RAVI VURMA is sending to the CHICAGO EXHIBITION, are on view for a few days at our NEW PREMISES, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

THACKER & Co., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. ARCH. A. CRAWFORD, Electro-Technical Engineer, has CEASED to be CONNECTED with our firm since 1st December 1892.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1893.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER THIS DATE the BUSINESS of The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA, LIMITED, will be carried on under the name and style of The MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay, 4th February, 1893.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

To THE COMMITTEE,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the Undersigned Members of the above ASSOCIATION, have to request you to be so good as to CALL a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION at as early a date as possible with the view of considering the present situation, and adopting such MEASURES as may be considered advisable under the circumstances.—We remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

TATA AND SONS (Agents, Swadeshi Mills.)
D. M. PETIT, SONS AND Co.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE AND Co.
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY AND Co.
J. N. PETIT AND Co.
MUNCHE JEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE AND Co.
NANABHOY B JEEJEEBHOY AND Co.
VANMALIDAS J. SHAMJI AND Co., (Agents, New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Limited.)

Bombay, 3rd February, 1893.

IN ACCORDANCE with the above REQUISITION, I hereby give NOTICE that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the ROOMS of the ASSOCIATION, GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1893, at 4-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bmbay, 3rd February 1893.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL £100,000, or Rs. 15,00,000, in shares of £1 and Rs. 15, respectively. Payable on Application Rs. 2; on Allotment Rs. 2.

DIRECTORS:—

WM. DIGBY, Esq., C.I.E., formerly of Madras, Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., Northumberland Avenue, London, S. W., Chairman.
M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, Esq., C.I.E.
WM. A. GIBSON, Esq., President of the American Elevator Co., 4, Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.
ALFRED J. LUSTY, Esq., 70, Gracechurch St., London.
SIDNEY A. CHALK, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., London and Madras, Managing Director.

THIS is a very Sound and Profitable Investment for Capitalists as well as other persons. Each Share, being of Rs. 15, enables even persons of limited means to subscribe easily the same. The well-known names of Directors and Chairman show the stability of the concern and guarantee the investment as first rate. The Directors themselves are large subscribers for shares.

Seven Thousand Shares are only available.

Apply for Prospectus and Particulars to

MESSRS. DATTATRIA BALCRISHNA AND Co.
9, Marine Street, opposite Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, near Bombay Bank.
Agents to the M. E. T. Co., Ld.

HARRINGTON'S

INCINERATOR AND REFUSE BOILER FURNACE.

MR. B. R. HARRINGTON is prepared to undertake the ERECTION of INCINERATORS to burn NIGHT-SOIL and TOWN REFUSE of one, two or more Furnaces, in Towns and Stations.

To set up Boilers over Refuse Furnaces capable of performing any required duty, simply with refuse as fuel, and to sink deep wells, and fix up Pumping Engines and Machinery, or lay Water Pipes, &c.

For further particulars, address:

B. R. HARRINGTON,
1, Wood Street, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

MADAME BERGMAN OSTERBERG, Principal of The Hampstead Physical Training College, wishes to recommend a Home in Hampstead where CHILDREN have the most sympathetic and intelligent supervision and excellent TUITION. Indian and Siamese Children received. 1, Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per S. S. "Afghan," one handsome new Canoe-shaped Landau, with Patent Hood and India-rubber Tyre Wheels, light, for one or pair of horses by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new Canoe-shaped Patent Hood Landau, by Watson of Lowestoft, light, for one or pair of Arabs.

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover, with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned begins in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing an Postage extra.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-6

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gas" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY MARBLE CHINA GUILT ENAMENL CLOCKS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Apollo Street, a consignment of fancy clocks, consisting of marble clocks with bronze statuette, plain and enamel dial, splendid lever, 15-day wind, of assorted sizes and patterns.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT BRAN.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Narsingpura Jail Road, in the Godowns of Messrs. O. Martin & Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited

366 bags of wheat bran, each bag five maunds.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

18 bales grey shirtings.
6 ,, grey drills.
4 ,, green cambrics.
1 case colored cashmere and woollen cloth.
30 rolls wire fillet of sizes.
A broken billiard slate.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s. s. Ehrenfels.
CWES V—7 kegs damaged wire nails.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Filloselle, flannel, crewell, and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosies, teapoy and table covers, Indian work long and short robes, handkerchiefs, French satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 7, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE: Cases of China Crockery of Sorts, Beam Scale and Weights, China Cabinets, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate an Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th February, 1893, at 1-30 p.m. at Wari Bunder, Crackers Godowns (near the Tobacco Godowns), a number of cases of China crockery, viz., Dhunsaul, Sancho, Lavingia, Double Watt, New fashion Lankin No. I, Avajee, Kulumdan Nos. 1 and 2; Budami, Bengalee, and Madri Teas, empty Mehta boxes, benches, beam scale, weights, Chinese cabinets, fenel dust, &c.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, CASES OF CHINA TEA, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th February 1893, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of Tea chests of sorts, Tea Powder, assorted Tea in tins and boxes, &c.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, HANDSOME CHINAWARE, LACKERED ware, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 10th inst., at 1-30 p.m., at No 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of handsome Japanese Cabinets, lackered ware and China ware, in variety, Bundles of China cups and plates.

SALE OF RAFTERS, RAILINGS, LIME, BAMBOOS, PLANKS, SHEDS, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. MURZBAN, C.E. CLE., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 13th inst., at 1-30 p.m., in the compound of St. George's Hospital, Bori Bunder, a large quantity of scaffolding teak rafters, planks, posts, railings, bamboos, lime, firewood, boxes, and for removal temporary sheds and iron privies, &c.

N.B.—At 12-30 noon in the compound of Students' quarters, Elphinstone College (near the Tramway Stables, Colaba), a wooden chowkey for removal.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk, Piece-Goods, Punjam Silk, Scale and Weights, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February 1893,at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295, Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of pieces of China silk, piece-goods in variety, ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, sarries, handkerchiefs, &c., embroidered and flowered silk, velvet, punjam silk, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beam scale, weights, clocks, punkhas, pigeon-holes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 7, 1893.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for 3/5 Per cent rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Chartr. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	19⅞
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In liqn.
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
Bank Bay Baths	200	50	50	12	40
Bedham Pilo...	5,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,900		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India					
Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	148
George & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Hotchkis & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	307
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Meeks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	90
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Orient. l Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Fleet	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	30
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Smithwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	877½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Yearly.	Rs. 1			
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Lawrence)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	355 xd
Apollo	750	00'5	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton Brush Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Caxton Printing Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Bijapur City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	290 w.d.
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,400
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	135
French	300	500	all	100	875
Harvey and Babapathy	450	500	500	50	480 475x.
Gingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	127½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	435
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	82	52½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	102
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	442½
New Borsa	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	269
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w.d.
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	237
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	450
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Gordon Mills	2,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	635
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	25 665 w.d.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	615 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraj Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,800	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	173xd.
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,490
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	137½
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdass	750	2,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,800	50	690
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Zadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26-1		
China Leaf	,,	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-8	,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-3	,,
Australia do,	,,	25-12	
Bombay do.	,,	25-12	
English Sovereigns	,,	16-8	
Do. Dragons	,,	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	,,	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	213	
Five-Francs	,,	213	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Harris's Return from Chinchli, Victoria Terminus, 10-45 a.m.

Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi.

Grand Concert, Albert Hall, Byculla.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Graham's Buildings, 4-30 p.m.

"Nautch" Party at Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas's, Mahaluxmi, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Carthage (s), from London; and City of Perth (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Paula (schr), for Mauritius; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Lanark (s), Penang.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 13th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clio and Ponani entered, and the s. s. Afghan and Kirby Hall left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bormida entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Mirzapore, City of Perth, and Carthage yesterday.

AN AL FRESCO DANCE.—The executive of the G. I. P. R. Gymkhana have arrange an al fresco dance, which will take place on Friday, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock.

"NAUTCH" PARTY AT MAHALUXMI.—Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdass, a Municipal Councillor, has issued invitations, in connection with the marriage of his daughter, to a "nautch" party to-night, at his residence, Mahaluxmi.

CURIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Jiah, a woman, residing at Chinch Bunder, has reported to the police, that her son Marothi Dhondi, about ten years of age, left home to go to school, on Friday last, but failed to attend the school, and has not been since heard of.—Ramhowtar Bhowanidyal, residing at Falkland Road, also reported to the police that his adopted son Ramadar Mosai, aged thirteen years, has been missing from home, since Thursday last.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6, this evening:—

March ..... Boccaccio ..... Suppe.
Overture ..... King's Lieutenant ..... E. Titl.
Valse ..... Violet ..... Waldteufel.
Home, Sweet Home.. Transcription by ..... Nebl.
Selection ..... Les Cloches de Cornevile ... Planquette.
Galop ..... Planters ..... Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

Overture ..... Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck ..... Suppe
Valse ..... Little Sailors ..... Crow
Scena ..... Giuramento from Genaro Annese.. Semelli
Dance Des Aborigenes ..... Theire
Selection ..... Of Glees ..... T Cook
Galop ..... Pomona ..... Leutner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Dinsha Pestanji Framji Ghadiali, electrician to H. H. the Maharaj Rana Saheb of Dholpore, on "Electricity, Magnetism, and other potent forces in the service of man." The lecture will be illustrated with experiments and with diagrams exhibited by means of oxy-hydrogen lime-light, and is open to the public.

A FEMALE SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—Sarah DeMorney, a European woman, appeared before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and declaring herself a vagrant without any means of subsistence, under sec. 3 of Act 9 of 1874, and applied to be sent to the Work-House. She had no friends in Bombay, and had no means of livelihood. The Magistrate ordered her to be sent to the Government Female Work-House, at her Majesty's Common Jail, Oomerkari.

PICK-POCKET AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Amir Abdulla was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each from Mr. William Lucas, who had gone to see the Gymkhana Sky Races held on Saturday last, at the Mahaluxmi Race-Course. On discovering the notes missing from his pocket the complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused with Rs. 40 in his possession. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he found the notes on the Race-Course, and as he was looking at them, a sepoy came up and arrested him. He was then enquiring who the owner of the notes was. He had seven notes, but he could not account as to how one more note was found on him. The magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Razuk Ibrahim, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with trespassing into the house of Dhaku Sakojee with intent to commit a theft. The accused was seized by the complainant inside the passage of the house whilst trying to open the lock on the door of one of the rooms, on Sunday night, and handed over to the police. The accused, on being questioned by the Magistrate, said that he was under the influence of *ganja* on the night in question, and on seeing some persons sleeping in the verandah of the house, he entered the place in order to lie down there, but was seized, and made over to the police by the complainant. He was twice before convicted and sent to jail. The Magistrate disbelived the defence set up by the accused, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour

FEAR OF LOSING THE BEARD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Faizula Shadat Ali and Essuf Ali Mahomed Ali with being drunk and disorderly behaviour in a public place. The accused went to the shop of Ebrahim Noorbhai on the 4th instant and created a disturbance. The shopkeeper told them to clear out as they were drunk. The accused, who were the worse for liquor at the time, commenced to abuse Ebrahim. From words they came to blows, and during the altercation, one of the accused held Ebrahim by the beard, and pulling it, tore a lock of hair off the left side of the beard. Ebrahim told the Magistrate that he was in fear of losing the whole of his beard, as he suspected the accused would pu'l off the hair on the right cheek also. He, therefore, called out for assistance. A police sepoy turned up when the accused attempted to escape, but they were arrested. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th February, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·939
Temperature of the Air	73·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	·0741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	63·2
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNW. N, ENE. WNW. NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	168

*From midnight to midnight.

MR. H. W. LUCY, "Toby, M.P.," is committing himself to still more autobiography in a series of articles written for the *Strand Magazine*. The first article, in the January number, begins with Mr. Lucy's career in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. He did not find that the old stagers there quite welcomed the young intruder. He tells a good story of the late Mr. "Charlie" Ross, manager of the *Times*' staff, who used to sit of an afternoon in the antechamber of the Press Gallery, armed with a copy of the *Times*' report for that day, with the "turns" all marked with the name of the man who had written them—a veritable Rhadamanthus to a blunderer. Mr. Lucy, who occasionally "devilled" some of the *Times*' reporting for a friend, once had experience of the process, which the criticised called being "on the gridiron." Seated one day by command beside this terrible old gentleman, he produced the marked passage containing one of my turns, and pointing to the name, Mr. Ward Hunt, fixed a glowering eye on me and said, with his slow intonation:—"Who is 'Mr. Ward Hunt'?" "He is the member for North Northamptonshire," I timidly replied. "Oh!" he said, witheringly, "that's whom you mean. 'Ward Hunt!' Let me tell you, sir, Ward Hunt may be very well for the penny papers, but in the *Times*' report we write 'Mr. W. Hunt.'"

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SPEAKING on January 18 at Sevenoaks, Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., traced the marked depression of local trade to the reflex action of the depreciated rupee. He held that the wrong done to the ryots of India by a currency system, which had rendered their rupee only worth half its former value, had brought its own punishment; and the trade of Great Britain with the East was languishing in consequence. There was a time when "wise men" brought from the East "gold and frankincense and myrrh"—but that time had passed! Gold was no longer current in the East—and "wise men" stopped at home, where they could watch, as from a rock their brethren struggling in a sea of depreciated silver! But there were signs that the sea might sweep over the rock—and the time had clearly come when all should make a united effort to stem the tide. Safety lay in establishing a common standard for the whole Empire! "One Queen—one flag—one coin."

MR. J. BARR ROBERTSON read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 19th ult. a paper in which he urged that the ultimate adoption and triumph of bimetallism are inevitable.

THE new Commander-in-Chief leaves England early in March, and will take up his appointment on April 1, when Lord Roberts vacates. A contemporary states that Sir George White will probably be given the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that there is no such brevet rank recognised in our Army. But in accordance with precedent Sir George will certainly be granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army, with the local rank of General in India.

IT is announced that the Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of a Civil Knight Companionship of the Bath upon Mr. John Arthur Godley, C.B., Her Majesty's Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Ihdia.

SIR HENRY STOKES, in the course of an instructive Address which he delivered on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Madras Civil Engineering College on Friday, said he personally had always thought that natives should be employed in the higher grades of the Public Works Department, and he felt sure that if the experiment made before and pronounced unsatisfactory were made again, it would be with a better result. He noticed with pleasure that the construction of a bridge on the East Coast Railway was entrusted entirely to native hands. In a previous portion of his speech, referring to the prospects held out to qualified native engineers in this country he said that scattered over the country were European engineers and overseers more or less imperfectly trained who managed to make a living. He felt sure that when it came to be known that well-trained natives could be had at cheaper rate employers of labour would substitute this agency for the one they had previously adopted, and this substitution would be greatly accelerated by the present depreciated state of the Indian Currency which would soon make it impossible for these Europeans to live on the salaries they received.

REPORTS from the Lushai country state that the recent operations had the best effect upon the malcontent chiefs, and that further trouble is not apprehended. Some five hundred guns have been collected during the operations. No obstacles whatever now exist to the transfer of the southern tracts to Assam on April 1st.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief in his representation to the Viceroy regarding the hardships experienced by officers of the Indian Army consequently on the fall in exchange, states that the morale, position, and efficiency of such officers will be seriously affected unless some relief is given. His Excellency suggests as a minor concession, that the rules regarding remittances to England be relaxed, when it can be clearly shown that the money is being sent to pay for uniform, or to meet necessary military expenses.

THE rules regarding the discussion of the budget oil have been published. They are on the lines explained by the Viceroy last Thursday. Some points of detail are, that when the President has permitted a question to be asked, it should be entered in the notice paper for the day, and questions shall be put in the order in which they stand in the notice paper, before any other business is entered upon the meeting. A question shall be read by the member by whom it was framed, or in his absence, if he so desires, by some other member in his behalf, and answer shall be given by the member in charge of the Department concerned, or by some other member whom the President may designate for the purpose. The Presidcnt may also rule at his discretion, that an answer to a question on the notice paper, even though the question be not put, shall be given on the ground of public interest. There are only fourteen rules in all, filling only one page of the *Gazette of India*.

IN connection with Mr. Chatterton's scheme for utilising the water-power at Periyar, the *Madras Mail* learns that Dr. King, Director of Geological Survey has proposed that Mr. Holland be sent to England and America during the coming hot weather in order to gather "how it is done" in aluminium works there. Mr. Holland would also pick up hints about charcoal-iron manufacture so as to test the suggestions made by him in his paper on the Salem iron deposits. We trust that Government will sanction the proposal for it is a more reasonable one than the appointment of an expensive specialist to come out to India.

THE Secretary of State has notified his agreement with the proposal made by the Government of India, that the intermediate and bachelors' degree examination in arts, of the London University, should be held in Calcutta. Lord Kimberley states that he has arrived at the conclusion that the circumstances which existed in 1881, when his predecessor was not disposed to ask the University to hold any examination in India, except that for matriculation, have been materially modified by the increased numbers of European children who are now being educated in India. The Senate of the London University have acceded to the application to hold examinations, which will be under the rules now in force in the Colonies.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company, Ld. Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st January, were Rs. 9,758. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 9,204. Increase, Rs. 554. Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st January, 1893, Rs. 191-5-4. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 180-7-5. Increase, Rs. 10-13-11. Receipts from 1st to 21st January, 1893, Rs. 25,419. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 23,472. Increase, Rs. 1,047.

TRADE and Navigation returns show that both the exports and imports of British India declined during the first nine months of the current year. The total at the end of December was only 46 crores under imports, against over 49½ crores at the close of 1891; under exports it was about 72, as against 74-1/3 crores. The total decrease amounts to about six crores.

POOR Sir George Greaves, writes the *Broad Arrow*, now practically ex-C.-in-C. of the Bombay Army, and prospectively on the look-out for some other equally good thing where there is no chance of a callous Major-General being placed over the head of a Lieutenant-ditto, and an ex-A. G. in India to boot. We are seriously afraid that Sir George has done an extremely foolish thing in thus allowing his manly indignation to get the better of his reasoning faculties. In India he is in his element. The broad expanses of Anglo-Indian militarism suited to a T his comprehensive views of the Army, and how, with a comfortable private income, to make the best of it; while the Anglo-Indian social life favours certain idiosyncrasies which we fear at Malta or Gibraltar would be considered anything but *comme il faut*. Although we are inclined to think that Sir George has made a big mistake, certain respect is due to a man with the courage of his opinions. To hold the doctrine that a Major-General should not supersede a Lieutenant-General, and to support the theory by throwing away a high command and some £4,000 a year, is not without its higher aspects, and therefore, while one may be inclined "to wink the other eye," one cannot altogether refuse an expression of regard for the chief victim of the successful "Sir George White boom" now passing, as a mere boom, into oblivion.

AFFAIRS in the Keonjhur State, in Orissa, have now settled down. All but two of the malcontent Bhuiya leaders have been captured or have surrendered. The military police have had hard work searching the hills, but there has been no fighting, as the people were quite overawed even by the small display of force. Mr. Cook, Commissioner of Orissa, has spent the whole of the past month in bringing about this satisfactory settlement of affairs. He will remain at Keonjhur for the present.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, speaking at Leicester on Jan. 18, said that should the House of Lords throw out the Home Rule Bill to be introduced in the coming Session, it could be sent up again early the next Session, useful domestic legislation being attended to in the meantime. If the House of Lords rejected the Bill a second time, the Government would have to consider what to do.

THE following paragraph is taken from the *World*'s notes:—"I have reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has decided to appoint Lord Cromer to be Viceroy of India, if the office becomes vacant while he remains in Downing-street. Mr. Gladstone was originally anxious to send Lord Reay to Calcutta. But this proposal met with such very vigorous opposition in influential quarters that the plan was reluctantly abandoned by the Prime Minister, who has already most generously rewarded Lord Reay for his unswerving support.

THE Duke of Connaught is to vacate the command of the Southern District at Portsmouth in August next, when his three years' term of employment there will expire. The Duke will then pass a few months in Scotland and Germany, and next January he is to succeed Sir Evelyn Wood in the command at Aldershot, says the *World*. That is the post which the Queen has always desired him to occupy, as he will there be within easy reach of Windsor Castle, and able to live a good deal at Bagshot Park, which will be a considerably more congenial residence to the Duchess and her children than the Portsmouth Government House.

"ATLAS" writes: I understand that Lord Roberts has no desire to seek further military employment for some time after his return from India, and that all reports as to the steps which are to be taken to provide for him are the merest guesswork. According to one statement he goes to Malta as Governor; according to another he is to go to Ireland, where he is destined, it is said, to succeed Lord Wolseley in command. These announcements are founded on the purest conjecture.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad is (the *St. James's Gazette* says) having a state barge of elegant and original construction, built for him by Messrs. of Richmond. "The idea, which has been artistically elaborated from a rough sketch by a native artist, consists of twin boats 27 ft. in length, with sufficient space between to admit of two paddle-wheels placed lengthways, by which the barge is to be propelled by coolies. Over the twin boats is a flat deck 13ft. square, and rising above this are fourteen carved teak pillars supporting an umbrella-like roof surmounted by a carved pinnacle. The sides will be hung with embroidered silk curtains, which will serve to exclude the 'sun's directed ray,' while morocco cushions spread about the deck will take the place of the camp-stools and deck chairs of our Western civilisation. Altogether the craft (which is made of teak throughout) is of decidedly quaint build, and is scarcely fitted for anything like rough weather; but to enable the ruler of the largest native State in India to take an evening airing on one of those huge tanks or lakes so common in the Nizam's dominions it is perhaps convenient enough while the execution and finish reflect much credit on the British architect and builders."

SIR A. MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma has left London for the Riviera.

THE Lord Chancellor has placed the name of Mr. H. W. Lucy, the well-known "Toby, M.P.," on the list of the Peace for the borough of Hythe.

SIR W. C. PLOWDEN, K.C.S.I., Sir E. L. O'Malley, and Mr. T. H. Burbidge have been added to the Commission of the Peace for Oxfordshire.

THE following semi-official Note was published in the *Temps* of January 15:—In the presence of the campaign of calumny and libel which is being so actively carried on, the Government has been particularly concerned at seeing the attack directed against the representatives of foreign Powers, and especially at the reproduction in certain French journals of allegations directed against the Ambassador of a Power united to France in bonds of close friendship, and taken from a foreign journal appearing in one of the countries of the Triple Alliance. It was impossible not to see a political motive in that. The President of the Cabinet has, therefore, given orders to arrest M. Szekélyi, the Paris correspondent of the Hungarian journal *Budapesty Hirlap*.

MR. JOHN REDMOND, M.P., speaking at Oldcastle, on Jan. 15, in support of Mr. P. Mahoney's candidature for North Meath, repudiated the charge that the Parnellites had commenced a campaign against the priests. They claimed that the priests were not to be permitted to threaten the penalties of their Church in political matters, and they held that no settlement of the national question could be regarded as satisfactory which did not extend the principle of amnesty to every Irishman who had suffered for a political offence.

AT the Convention held on Jan. 17, at Navan, Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., severely denounced the action of Mr. John Redmond and his party in thrusting forward the amnesty question as a block to the Home Rule Bill, and declared that he was pursuing the strategy of a professing friend but a real enemy at a time when the doors of an Irish Parliament were opening literally right in front of them.

SPEAKING at Cinderford, on Jan. 17, Sir Charles Dilke said the only subject upon which he (Sir C. Dilke) might be at variance with the Government was the policy that they intended to pursue with regard to Uganda. But to prevent any obstruction on the debate on the Address, he preferred to write his views for the number of the *Fortnightly Review* which would be published just before the meeting of Parliament. The only question upon which it was possible he might have supported the Opposition seemed at an end, as Lord Spencer's naval policy was satisfactory.

LORD CARRINGTON, speaking at Walsall, Jan. 13, said croakers were talking of a cloud which boded ill for the Liberal party. He did not think it would do much harm, but no man with ordinary foresight could fail to see that these were rocks and shoals ahead. The chief objects were reform of London and other big towns; secondly, reform of agricultural population; and, thirdly, Home Rule.

MR. W. O'BRIEN, M.P., addressing a meeting of anti-Parnellites at Kells, co. Meath, on Jan. 15, denounced the outcry against the action of the priests in the Meath elections, and said it was what was called the priest-ridden people that had brought a Government of Home Rulers to the helm at Dublin Castle. In the Meath contests the question at issue was whether the Home Rule cause was to be wantonly and wickedly wrecked by Irish hands.

THE German Emperor has announced his intention of paying another visit to Cowes, and he intends to be there for the R.Y.S. regattas—which begin on August 1. The Emperor will go over in his new yacht, which is being built at Elbing, and is now nearly finished. This vessel is 382ft. in length and 46ft. in beam, with numerous watertight compartments and a double bottom, and she is provided with every modern improvement, including the electric light; the cabins are very spacious, and she will be magnificently decorated and furnished. The engines are of 10,000 indicated horse-power, and the yacht will carry a light armament of fifteen quick-firing guns.

IF the German Government does not succeed in obtaining a solid majority for the Army Bill, it will probably obtain such a compromise as will obviate the necessity of dissolving the Reichstag.

MESSRS. THACKER AND COMPANY'S NEW PREMISES.

THIS well-known firm of booksellers and stationers, which has been established in Bombay for a very considerable period, has removed its extensive repository to bright and commodious premises, situated on the ground floor of the Sirdar's Buildings in Hummum Street. Customers who have been dealing with the firm since its establishment will suffer no inconvenience, and the advantages of the new shop are apparent. The disposition of the shop has been admirably carried out, indicating the zeal, taste, and ingenuity of the European hands employed by the firm in its embellishment. Works of great men-of-letters, beautifully covered with cloth and handsomely bound, are pro minently displayed, while the shelves in the centre and side divisions are rich in works of "Science," "The Fine Arts," "Veterinary and Sporting," "Educational," and "Musical," and an accumulation of other literary treasures for delighting and instructing those who have a love for literature. A neat gallery runs around the interior over the bookshelves; and the floor is beautifully paved, producing an impression quite in keeping with the general embellishment. The whole of the premises are so well ventilated and remarkably cool, that it is quite a pleasure to visitors when they enter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Lanark, 1,973 tons, Captain W B Cross, sailed yesterday for Penang, in ballast.

THE s s Inchdune, 1,895 tons, Captain P Hutchan, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,753 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 3,665 tons, Captain J Swan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (3rd January), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shods.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ramillies			A	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Clio	1779	Wood	A	F Muir & Co
,, Hoseini	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
,, Merida	1487	Tompsett	H J	W & A Graham & Co
,, Kaveri	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Ponani	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Wissman	540	Wieseckam	N	F Heyer
,, La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	A Simeon
H. M. Pollock	1623	McDowell	P	K Nixon & Co

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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ALL our Celestinas are expressly made to our order by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., London., with electro-galvanized leather cloth, and no insects can injure them.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. JOHN CONDON, Engine Driver, N.-W. Railway, at Mooltan, says:—I am suffering for a very long time from Ringworm on the body and hands and have tried a deal of remedies without success. I got a bottle of MOTIWALA'S RINGWORM POWDER from a friend at Lahore and find it doing a deal of good.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, for Cutlery, Hardware, and Chow Chow Goods. State Salary required under "No 1001," care of this paper.

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A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, No. 47, Forbes Street.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

SATURDAY'S commercial and financial news by wire was chronicled in our report under that evening's date; and no further market advices are since to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Inc.	Rs.	8,78,860
" " Branches.....	"	"	6,83,578
Other Deposits	"	"	90,64,493
Government Securities	"	"	8,79,285
Other authorized "	"	"	28,874
Loans	"	"	7,15,648
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	"	"	12,13,454
Balance with other Banks	"	"	22,191
Cash	"	"	83,82,285

The increasing abundance of Money due, no doubt, to the difficulty of finding profitable employment for it in the usual channels of trade, in the languid state of business here, and which has been indicated by the two last Statements of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, is emphasized by the return issued to-day, which shows that the Cash Balance stood on Saturday evening at some 265¼ lakhs, or an increase of over 83¾ lakhs during the week then ended. The figures which we give above disclose an increase both in Loans and Bills Discounted, against a falling off of 5¼ lakhs in the former item, and less than half the present addition to the latter, in the previous week; but the very large increase of 90¼ lakhs took place in Private Deposits; and the net diminution in trade requirements is represented by about 7¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 16¼ lakhs in the week preceding, the Bank's balance having been further increased by a material addition to Government Deposits, both at the head office and at the branches.

COTTON.—Following the governing markets at Liverpool and New York, this staple has remained quiet in tone here, with very little business reported, though prices are the same as at the close of last week. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 233; while the mills have contracted for 500 bales each of Dharwar, at Rs. 245, and Kathiawar Ginned, at the same price, both for May delivery; and they have taken 100 bales of old Wudwan, at Rs. 235 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop advices received this morning from the Cotton districts, report cloudy or showery weather in all the districts of the Bengal circle except Beawar, and a slight fall of rain, say of 7 cents at Delhi and Cawnpore, and 18 cents at Agra. In the other Cotton circles, bright seasonable weather had continued to prevail; and at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, arrivals were increasing daily.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by exporters, and the tone of the market remains quiet, with prices unchanged, all round.

SEEDS are steady, but with only a small business passing; but prices of *Rapeseed* have advanced, one anna per cwt., the following being this evening's quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-15-0	to Rs. 8-1-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-6-0		"
" " Cawnpore	" 7-0-0	to " 7-2-0	"
" Red "	" 6-8-0	to " 6-10-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,846	bales.
Wheat	14,625	cwts.
Linseed	1,401	"
Rapeseed	2,701	"
Gingelly	5,463	"
Groundnuts	10,078	"
Castorseed	1,244	"
Rice	7,966	"

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are steady, but there are few takers, and cargo for prompt shipment is very scarce.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and remained thereat throughout the day with but little or no enquiry. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 27-32d. was named in one direction, and a little was done at the rate early in the day; but 1s. 2¾d. was the best obtainable later on though we have heard of nothing market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 2¾d.	"
Francs do.	...1·56¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at an advance of ⅛ per cent. both for Money and Account, on Saturday's closing rates, quotations this evening being 105 7-16 for cash; and 105⅝ for the settlement at the end of this month: 101½ is now quoted for 4½ Cents.

SHARES are neglected on all lines; but quotations, on the absence of fresh business to test them, are unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 4, as compared with the statement of January 28, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 28. Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	82,16,279	60,95,139
Do. do. at Branches	25,99,994	32,83,579
Other Deposits	4,15,37,891	5,05,02,384
Post Bills	7,031	7,060
Cash Credits, undrawn	28,50,973	33,00,556
Rs. ..	6,59,62,163	7,70,38,711
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,09,76,293	1,19,84,452
Cash Credits on do. do.	82,28,210	80,63,036
Loans do. do.	99,86,798	1,07,01,446
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,975	1,454
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,78,77,031	1,90,90,485
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,670 Applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,92,677	3,92,670
Stamps, &c.	18,270	18,679
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,44,722	3,66,913
Cash and Currency Notes	1,81,30,241	2,65,18,526
Rs. ..	6,59,62,168	7,70,38,711

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted between Bagdad and Bassorah.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	...	½
Teheran	6	2	30 p.m.	...	30
Suez	6	3	p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 6th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	21	...	1
" Karachee	..	36	...	1
" Madras	..	35	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

10 p.m ..... 70·1

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6.

6 a.m.	68·3
10 a.m.	73·5
2 p.m.	77·4
4 p.m.	77·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

JIJIBHOY—RUSTOMJEE—January 23, at Malabar Hill, Pochajee, son of Hormusjee Bomanjee Jijibhoy, Bombay, to Soonabhai, the daughter of H. J. Rustomjee, of Kurrachee.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GOTT—Jan 16, at the Pines, Bickley, Kent, wife of Captain G A Gott, Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FINCH—BARRY—Jan 5, at St Mary's, Devon, Thomas Finch, M D, F R A S, to Rosa, widow of John Milner Barry, M D, F R C P, of Tunbridge Wells, and daughter of Capt J W Harding, late of H E I C's Service.
GODFRAY—DILLON—January 12, at all Saints', Elkington, Herbert Godfray, Capt, 9th Bombay Infantry, to Bessie, daughter of the late Thomas Dillon, B A.
YOUNG—MARTIN—Jan 12, at St Peter's, Cranley-gardens, William Robertson Young, second son of William Young, Esq, of Stanhill Court, Charlwood, Surrey, to Viva Therese, only daughter of Maj-Gen J P Martin, Ben S C (Ret).

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Jan 17, at Iver, Bucks, James Anderson, L R C P I, F P S, late of Calcutta, aged 45.
BLAXLAND—January 16, at Edgbaston House, Cheltenham, Ann Pyke, widow of Maj-Gen John Blaxland, late H E I C, aged 80.
CUBIT—Jan 9, at Brighton, Fanny Maria Gordon, eldest daughter of the late Maj W Cubit, of the Bengal Army, and stepdaughter of W Archer-Shee, late, H E I C S.
EGERTON—Jan 17, on board Lan i S W Ry Co's s s Diana, between Southampton and St Malo, Philip Henry Egerton, Bengal Civil Service, ret, aged 63.
FULTON—January 10, at Davenham, Cheshire, Eliza Fulton, daughter of the late Maj Robert Bell Fulton, B A, E I C's service, Futtey Ghur, aged 80.
KENNAWAY—Jan 8, at Westgate-on-Sea, Eliza, widow of the late W R Kennaway, Esq, H E I C S, and daughter of the late G P Ricketts, Esq, H E I C S, aged 83.
LARISCH—Jan 7, at Vienna, La Baronne Jessey M de Larisch, youngest daughter of the late Capt J Paterson, H E I C S, formerly of Brome, Suffolk.
MOULE—Jan 16, at 29a, Romford-road, Forest-gate, of malignant measles, Ivy Mary, dearly-beloved child of Lewis H Moule, P and O Company, and Mary, his wife, aged 15.
SALE—Jan 13, at 90, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, of acute bronchitis, Maria, wife of Col T H Sale, R E, late Bengal, aged 75.
SHAW—Jan 12, at 1, Midvale-road, St Hellers, Jersey, Katherine, widow of the late General S Shaw, of the Bengal Artillery, aged 83.
SOUTHALL—Jan 10, Charlotte, widow of the late William Southall, of Shrubbery Lodge, Gravesend, aged 78.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1893.

If there should be any who suppose that the whole occupation of the Bengal Government is to abolish trial by jury, and wring the Bengal bosom by the suppression of the public liberties, the portly volume, holding between spacious covers the Administration Report of that Presidency for the year 1891-92, will undeceive them. But for all that it is a mine of valuable information, which will save future historians a great deal of trouble. The year under review was the last of the Provincial Contracts for 1887-88; the new Provincial Contract coming into operation on the 1st April, 1891. The total receipts of the year amounted to a little over six crores, being six lakhs in excess of the revised estimates. The expenditure was Rs. 5,78,63,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 23,73,000. The Imperial Receipts amounted to Rs. 13,35,26,000, showing a decrease of nearly thirteen lakhs on those of the previous year. Unfortunately the terms of the new Provincial Contract are regarded as belonging to the history of the year 1892-93, and are only referred to in this Report. Some discussion took place between the Local and Imperial Governments which turned on the adjustment of the charges for the administration of the Lushai Hills, and on the Survey and Settlement, undertaken and carried on with the sanction of the Government of [illegible] correspondence on this latter point is a curious illustration of the lengths to which an impecunious Government will go in disputing claims which, it is only fair to assume, would not be disputed if the Treasury were full. In 1887 the Government of India assigned to the Bengal Government Rs. 2,90,000 a year to cover the cost of survey and settlement in the Presidency during the period of contract. This assignment was expressly stated to be subject to revision if a programme of settlement work were prepared, when the allotment would be altered to make provision for the additional charges. The following year a programme of work, amounting to over twelve lakhs, to be expended during the remaining four years of the contract, was submitted to the Government of India and approved. The Imperial Government and the Secretary of State then called for a five years' programme from 1889-90 to 1894-95. This programme was also approved; and the work was undertaken. The Bengal Government made out an account of the expenditure, and asked for a grant of Rs. 4,14,000, the amount of the excess over the original grant of Rs. 2,90,000 a year. The Government of India declined to admit that the Bengal Government was entitled to claim any further allotment than that included in the Provincial Contract, and averred that there was no intention to allow financial programmes to be submitted at any time, or from time to time, and that the administrative sanction accorded did not carry with it financial authority for the increase of the allotment under that contract. In consideration of the misapprehension under which the Bengal Government had laboured, the Government of India would, however, kindly consent to bear one-half the excess expenditure actually incurred in the last year, over the amount stipulated in the contract. The Bengal Government rose to the occasion, and put on official record a full statement of the claim of the Province to recoupment of the whole of the excess expenditure. Sir Charles Elliott pointed out that the assertion that there was no intention of allowing financial programmes to be submitted from time to time, was inconsistent with the fact that they were so submitted, discussed, and approved, and with the understanding on which the correspondence was based. He formally applied to be reimbursed five lakhs and-a-half, the difference between the twenty lakhs expended and the contract allotment of fourteen lakhs and-a-half. There the matter rests for the present. The Survey programme will, however, be carried out, for the Government of India have placed Colonel Sandeman's services wholly at the disposal of the Bengal Government for the next five years.

During the year frauds and malpractices in certain district offices satisfied the Government that it was necessary to overhaul the system, and lay down rules for a uniform procedure. In one case the frauds were cleverly contrived by two clerks, whose duty it was to write up the Estates Ledger. The worst offender has been convicted and imprisoned. More dangerous forms of fraud were subsequently discovered, and the Lieutenant-Governor felt it incumbent on him to subject the whole system of payment of revenue and revenue acounts to a thorough overhauling. The improvements made will simplify the working and lead to reductions of establishment. During the year many measures were taken to improve the departments of police and criminal justice. The Legislative Council passed an Act which has for its purpose the centralising of police administration, and bringing the village police into closer relations with the District Magistrate. Hitherto the village punchayet decided how many village policemen should be employed, appointed them, and fixed their salaries. Under the new Act, the punchayet will nominate, and the District Magistrate will appoint, the village watch. He, and not the punchayet, will determine the numbers and fix the salaries. This is in accordance with the course taken in other provinces, where it has been found effective in raising the status of the rural police. Instructions have been given to the District Magistrates to refuse to appoint men of low caste, or of thieving habits, who have been hitherto employed, and to get better men of a better class. They are to set their faces sternly against the practice, which has hitherto prevailed amongst the Provincial police, of treating the village constable as a menial and a beast of burden, and thus lowering him in his own esteem and that of the public. When he comes to understand that he is a servant of the State and bears a *sanad* of appointment under the Magistrate's hand and seal, it is hoped and expected that he will refuse to submit to ill-treatment, and that the inferior police officers will treat him with proper consideration. The regular police have also been taken in hand, and reorganised, two lakhs a year being assigned to increase their pay and clothing allowance. The special reserves have been reorganised, and the police employed on the South Lushai Frontier will be henceforth known as the Bengal Military Police. It may be mentioned that during the year it was decided in a conference held in Calcutta to recommend the Government of India to transfer the South Lushai Hills from Bengal to Assam. This proposal has been sanctioned, and the whole of the Eastern frontier, including the Chittagong hill tracts, will probably be transferred to Assam as soon as the necessary arrangements can be carried out. This change will relieve the Bengal Government, which has quite enough on its hands, of the supervision of the troublesome frontier tribes.

While improving the organisation and character of the Bengal police force something is being done to limit the number of trivial cases in which their intervention is unprofitably sought. Instructions have been given that they shall refrain from investigating cases of housebreaking or attempt at housebreaking where there is no theft and no clue to the offender. They are not to interfere in cases of theft when the property reported to have been stolen is less than Rs. 5 in value, and which is of a kind not easily to be identified, such as grain or fruit. An extension of this Police regulation to England would be hailed with joy by every schoolboy within easy reach of an orchard. When the informant has no suspicion as to who the offender is, no inquiry is to be held in trifling cases by the police, unless the informant wishes for one. The police have abundant scope for their energies in dealing with more serious crime. The District Police of the Presidency, exclusive of the Railway Police, numbers 23,000 officers and men, the railway police numbering a little over six hundred. The police budget amounts to Rs. 42,00,000, showing an increase on the previous year, due to the raising of the pay of the lowest grade constables from rupees six to rupees seven. There has been a satisfactory improvement in the conduct of the force during the year, at the close of which 8,000 constables wore one or more good conduct stripes. Whether owing to the improved vigilance of the force, or to an actual increase of crime, the number of cognizable offences rose over 11,000, and of non-cognizable 2,500 in the year. The Government have little doubt that the increase of serious crime has been mainly due to the pressure of high prices, which prevailed throughout the year, and became very severe in the later months. But part of the increase was due to the more vigorous action taken in the suppression of local nuisances. The increase of crime was distributed pretty evenly over the whole Presidency, and it occurred under every head, except that of offences against the State and public tranquillity. The number of murders reported rose from 319 in the previous year to 360. There has been a steady increase in this class of crime for some years past, though the figures may be due in part to an improvement in the reporting of suspicious deaths. The percentage of convictions to persons tried for murder fell from twenty-five per cent. in the previous year to twenty in 1891, though the number of executions increased from seventeen in 1889, to twenty-six in 1890 and thirty-seven in 1891. There was an increase of 3,200 cases under the head of dacoity, and, other serious offences against property, including robbery with hurt, by poison or other stupefying drugs. The increase in dacoity was observed in every division except Chittagong—a recrudescence of this serious offence which strikes the Government as remarkable and alarming. But, on the other hand, the police have been successful in bringing home the crime to a larger number of offenders. Of the 6,800 persons actually tried 52 per cent. were convicted, which shows an improvement on the proportion of former years. At the close of the year 47,000 persons were on the police register, of whom 42,000 had either been convicted or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour. Some 10,000 of these were not under police control, being either in jail or untraced. In regard to cases under the Arms Act a decrease is shown. Sir Charles Elliot remarks that he would prefer to see the police devote their energies to stopping the exportation of arms to Native States than to instituting prosecution for the unlicensed use of worn out and useless weapons. The Government has impressed upon magistrates the importance of disposing of cases without unnecessary remands. In some districts cases remanded six times have amounted to ten per cent. of the whole. This dilatoriness discourages honest witnesses and affords opportunities for purchasing the silence of the dishonest. The stringent orders of Government have effected much improvement in this respect throughout the Presidency generally.

"THE Native States of India" is the title of a readable and useful article in the new number of the *Quarterly*. The writer bases his examination of the position of the Feudatory States in subordinate alliance with her Majesty and the principles which govern the relations of the British authorities with the six hundred and ninety-two States which lie beyond the reach of Indian legislation on Aitchison's collection of Treaties, the Parliamentary papers regarding the restoration of Mysore, and the Parliamentary papers relating to the now almost forgotten Manipur disaster. He indicates a few directions in which the common welfare of India would be greatly promoted by united action. The assimilation of the currency and coinages of the Native States would be, he contends, a reform, from which they, as well as the British Government, would derive substantial advantages. But he is not extravagantly optimistic. "The experience of civilized nations and the teachings of economists have here," he reminds us, "to contend with prejudice and privilege, and we must be content to wait till wiser counsels prevail." It is not only of the Native States of India that this can be said, as is shown by events of daily occurrence nearer home. The *Quarterly* reviewer, however, does the Feudatory Princes the justice of admitting that in one direction there has been a marked improvement in recent years. The abolition of transit duties has been recognised by the more enlightened Chiefs as a reasonable concession to Free Trade. Still when all is said and done much remains to be accomplished. The pressure of public opinion has only carried the outworks of the Protective Systems that still "stifle commerce in the Native States." In their internal administration there is, according to the writer, much urgent need for reform. The general tone of the essay may be gathered from the observation that to all classes of the vast population of India the existence of the "country principalities" affords the most convincing proof that the British Government is as capable of respecting the rights of others as it is of maintaining its own. His conclusions though not unduly sanguine, are, to say the least, hopeful and encouraging. "Religions and nationalities divide and must always divide India." Is he so sure about the "always?" "But a common interest may hold together the vast community of two hundred and eighty-seven millions. The shock of dissolving forces will be felt, but if public opinion in England supports the wise policy that has hitherto been pursued by successive Viceroys, we can look forward without misgiving." He goes on to say: "Despite the habitual excuse of its prerogative and occasional but salutary acts of interference the British Government has, by its continuous policy throughout the present century, won the confidence of the country princes." He adds: "All that remains is to deepen the conviction that the maintenance of their governments is as much within the design and care of British Indian administration, as the preservation of the Queen's rule and the maintenance of the Indian Empire."

CHINA papers bring news of another balloon fatality, somewhat similar to that which befell M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISTURBANCES IN SOMALILAND.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Disturbances have broken out among the Somalis, led by their chief, Kismayu, who insulted and struck the British East Africa Company's Agent.

The gunboat Widgeon landed a police force, who opened fire, killing eight of the enemy, and restored order.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The official correspondence relating to Egypt has been issued and mostly repeats what is already known of the facts connected with the recent crisis.

When M. Waddington protested against Lord Cromer's highhanded action, Lord Rosebery replied that the highhandedness was the Khedive's who without the least warning selected as his Premier a person notoriously unfitted for the post. Lord Rosebery added that if the Khedive had carte blanche to appoint whom he pleased to the Ministry there would be no safeguard against a repetition of the abuses of Ismail Pacha's regime.

In reply to a request made by M. Waddington on the 25th January that we should specify the incidents which necessitated an increase of the British Army of occupation Lord Rosebery observed that Great Britain was answerable for the public order in Egypt and pointed to the necessity of precaution being taken against a riot arising from the ferment of the populace, the renewed activity of the Dervishes, and the refusal of the Powers to consent to an increase in the Egyptian Army.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Serapis has sailed for Bombay.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 6.

The King of Spain is recovering and bulletins regarding his condition have ceased.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII RECOGNISED.

NEW YORK, FEB. 5.

The United States Minister at Honolulu has informed the Government at Washington, that all the representatives of the various Powers in Hawaii have recognised the new Government.

THE KHEDIVE ON TOUR.

CAIRO, FEB. 5.

The Khedive is touring in Upper Egypt, and meeting everywhere with the most cordial reception.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The jury returned their verdict in the enquiry into the recent terrible boiler accident. They attribute the blame to the two tindals, one of whom was killed, but the other who left the service of the owner of the boiler a day or two before the explosion was arrested on a charge of tampering with the dead weight in the safety valve box.

COURT-MARTIAL ON MR. BLAIR.

The court-martial on Mr. Blair, an Assistant Engineer in the Indian Marine, who was charged of misconduct concluded its sitting to-day. The court was composed of Captain Campbell, president, and Captains Street and Chandler, members.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

It has been transpired that the European Sergeants and Constables of the Calcutta Police have petitioned for increased wages, complaining that they were underpaid in comparison to the Bombay Police.

BICYCLE RACE.

Eight members of the Naval Volunteers and Calcutta Cycling Clubs competed in the 100 miles bicycle race from Raneegunge to Chandernagore yesterday. All did the distance under ten and-a-half hours. The first man in did it in a creditable time—7 hours and 53 minutes.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is believed that the proposal of the Government of India to retire one hundred men of the Public Works Department so as to remove the block of promotions is not regarded with unmixed feelings of approval at the India Office.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India is likely to be granted extension of office from May, 1894.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn will remain in the Punjab and Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher will act as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, vice Surgeon-Colonel Nelson who goes home on sick leave.

Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, now with the Punjab-Frontier Force, succeeds eventually to the appointment.

FURLOUGH.

Mr. Harrison, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, goes on nine months' furlough, in April.

Mr. F. N. Wright, Commissioner, Allahabad, takes six months' leave at the commencement of the hot weather.

LEPROSY REPORT.

A sufficient number of leprosy reports for circulation in India and England has now been printed.

A RAILWAY FROM CALCUTTA TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

The *Madras Times* says it has high authority for stating that the Madras representations about the East Coast Railway have impressed H. E. the Viceroy much more than his speeches seemed to show, consequently the Government of India has decided that Calcutta must be connected with Madras by a coast railway, a crore of rupees being annually spent upon the construction until completed. This sum will for the present be devoted to the completion of the Cuttack-Bezwada section. Then the question will arise whether a junction with Calcutta or Madras is more important.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6.

Among the racing men there does not appear to be much enthusiasm as to the prospects of the Civil Service Cup. Of the twenty-six entered one died, and two scratched. The Patiala stable has the game in hand with such strong trumps as Mite, Negas, Parvo, and Blitz. The betting is fictitious. Owners have not shown their hands, and there will be no manifestation till the declarations go in. It is regarded as certain on all hands that the Cup will be at the mercy of the Patiala stable, and so are the places. Every sportsman regrets that this time-honored race has lost all its attraction notwithstanding the various efforts made to rescue it from oblivion during the last two seasons by casting and recasting the conditions.

DEATH OF "CHANDLER".

Mr. Woolmer's Steeplechaser Chandler fell down dead to-day at Lucknow after doing the morning gallop. The collapse was so sudden that Gibbs, the jockey, who was riding was a good deal hurt. The loss of such a candidate will make a gap in the chases and give Beresford a walk-over with Ratifia in the Cross-Country Match.

THE ASSAM MOUNTED RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6.

Colonel Buckingham resigns the Command of the Assam Mounted Rifles on appointment as additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

IRRIGATION OFFICERS.

The following officers have been posted on duty in the new Irrigation Circle:—Northern Division, Messrs. Faulkner, Bacon, and Gungaram; Central Division, Messrs. Oliver and Southerland; and Eastern Division, Mr. Foy.

THE 39TH GARHWALIS.

In the Burma District Orders, General Stewart records his high opinion of the services rendered by the 39th Garhwalis, who have been for the last two years employed in the Chin Hills, and now are about to leave Burma. General Stewart says that the gallantry of the regiment wherever it met the enemy and endurance of hardships and sickness have been conspicuous, especially in the Tlang-Tlang column and in the arduous march in the Nwengal-Lushai column. General Stewart conveys his thanks to Colonel Mainwaring, Major Browne, and officers, and desires that all native ranks may be informed of his entire satisfaction at the excellent spirit and discipline displayed by them.

THE RANGOON NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

On the 4th instant Admiral Kennedy inspected the Rangoon Naval Volunteers. A very short notice was given yet seventy-five men paraded. Admiral Kennedy said that the dress and turn-out was very creditable, considering the short time they have been together. There is generally a good deal of opposition to the Naval Volunteers, but this should not discourage them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, FEB. 4.

The Gwalior left here yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 6.

The Austro-Hungarian mail steamer Thisbe from Calcutta arrived.

The German mail steamer Neckar from Aden arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 6.

The H. M. S. Lapwing sailed for Colombo.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 14th ult., arrived at Hongkong on the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅜
Bar Silver	38⅛

THE VOYAGE OF THE CARTHAGE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Carthage, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, under the command of Captain M. DeHorne, encountered bad weather during the voyage. She left London on the 12th January last; and soon after experienced north and north-easterly winds until she reached Gibraltar, after which the weather changed suddenly to strong northerly winds, increasing to fresh gale with heavy squalls of wind and rain. She reached Malta on the night of the 20th ultimo, at 11 o'clock. The pilot could not go on board, on account of the severe weather, and had to remain there till 8-36 a.m. of 21st January, when she left for Brindisi. Between Gibraltar and Malta, on the night of the 18th ultimo, a heavy sea carried away the gangway ladder, damaging the boats, booms, &c., and the ship laboured heavily. From Brindisi to Port Said she met heavy gales, terrific sleet and hail, and snow squalls, and the sea ran mountain high, continually sweeping over the ship. At Brindisi also the pilot could not board the steamer till 10-20 a.m., on the 23rd January, the weather being bad. The ships were drifting across in the entrance of the harbour. At Port Said also, the pilot could not board the vessel, the weather continuing in the same state, and the steamer was delayed for three hours and twenty-five minutes. She had a fine passage after leaving Port Said as far as the Red Sea, when a light notherly wind was experienced, and from Aden to Bombay light easterly wind and fine weather.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

A CONVERSAZIONE in connection with the fifth exhibition of the Bombay Art Society was held in the Council Hall of the Secretariat last night, and was very largely attended. Whilst the members and their guests were viewing the productions, the band of his Excellency the Governor played a selection of music. The rooms were illuminated with the new gas-light. Amongst the numerous visitors were noticed:—Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Parsons and Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Phipson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. G. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Stranack, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Mr. and Mrs. Soundy, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Gostling, Col. and Mrs. Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. Griffithe, Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. Uloth, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Dumayne, Mr. and Mrs R. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr E. Greenwood, Mr. E. K. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Readymoney, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. R. Patel, Mr. Ravi Varma, Mr. Louis Russel, Mr. D. B. Dinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Moolji Bhawanidas, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Dubash, Mr. and the Misses K. M. Kabraji, Mr. M. Jijibhoy, Prince Samatsingji, Brig.-General Budgen, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders-Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Hormusji Chichgar, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Kitridge, Mr. and Mrs. Pranjiwandas Kaliandass, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. Chitty, and several others.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

GENTLEMEN are reminded that settling day for losers is Wednesday, 8th inst. A statement of account is posted at the Gymkhana, and it is trusted that losers will not cause any unnecessary delay in settling up the race accounts.

C. A. BEATTY, Hon. Secy.

Bombay Gymkhana, February 6.

Woman takes to itself the responsibility of what it calls "a mare's nest of crinolines," and points out that "M. Worth and his confreres in fashion-mongering" have decided not to revive the actual "hoops" of the last generation, but to somewhat stiffen wide skirt. The writer thinks the anti-crinoline movement undignified, and continues:—The truth is that, as it transpires, Paris has not really threatened us with the crinoline; and if it had, any movement against it would have been initiated by the *haut monde* of London women, not in the force of a league, which would be useless and silly, but by private arrangement among a few women, and between a couple of their London dressmakers—dressmakers whose names are as unknown as the personality of their clients to the Fleet-street journalist and the league-monger. If the *haut monde* wore the hoop crinoline, the whole of the would-be fashionable Kensington, Richmond, Clapham, and Bayswater would, despite leagues and leaguers, appear in even wider hoops than their prototypes.

RUSSIA'S commercial influence in Persia, thanks to the energy and enterprise of the Moscow merchants, is (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs) steadily increasing. From the beginning of the present year, the new Russian trading company, "Rossiya," established in Persia, will commence its commercial activity in all the principal towns and in the capital of the country. The Russian Consuls in Persia have also received orders to assist the agents of the company in distributing Russian goods amongst the native population.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 20.

IN India I am told, people are anxious to know whether the Government are likely to go out during the Session or not. I am sorry I cannot answer this question definitely, yea or nay. It is only a London correspondent of an obscure provincial paper who can say what will happen during the next six or eight months. My impression, however, formed after consultation with Parliamentarians of both parties, is that except in a certain eventuality, which will be obvious to everybody, the Ministry either as it at present stands or reconstituted will be in office this time next year. One reason for my saying this is that I find among the Opposition a very strong disinclination to force on another General Election just yet. The finances of the Conservative party, through the envy of the less wealthy Liberals are not so abundant that the Tory managers can wish for a dissolution at once, and the idea at present is that while the combined forces of the Unionist will lose no opportunity of doing all they can to discredit the Government their attacks will stop short of immediately turning the Gladstonians out of power even if they have the power. Mr. Labouchere who has been trying with more or less success to tone down a curious interview he has had with M. Mille, the London representative of *le Temps*, is still on the war path, but Sir Charles Reed is physically as well as politically *hors de combat*, and we have heard no more of the aggrieved Scotch representative, Mr.—I understand he objects to being called Dr.—Robert Wallace. There is still a murmur of discontent based on jealousy as much as anything else among the ex-divine's compatriots, but it is doubtful if it will come to anything. The North British dissatisfaction at present it seems takes the form of a demand for the creation of a sort of Grand Committee to consider and decide upon Scotch legislation before being submitted *pro forma* or otherwise to the House of Commons. The suggestion in itself is a good one, but while it may some day be adopted for the rest of the United Kingdom it is too late apparently to offer this as a settlement of the Irish difficulty. Our friends in Ireland have made up their minds that a Parliament in Dublin must be established, and they resolutely shut their ears to all who ask them if they would not be content with a separate chamber at Westminster. Unless Mr. Asquith has this afternoon let the Liverpool Caucus into the secret the world is still in a blissful state of ignorance as to the scope of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. One point however is clear, that is if the Attorney General, Sir Charles Russell, is well-informed, and he ought to be. Mr. Gladstone has not been frightened by Mr. Labouchere's veiled threats to revert to the old, and as many including possibly Sir C. Russell think the preferable plan of excluding Irish representatives from the British House of Commons. "Many people to this day," he said at Leicester two or three evenings ago, "thought that that was a wise provision, but, on the whole, he thought it must be taken that the opinion of the country was against it, and to that opinion the Government would be obliged to defer." We have had more than the usual crop of rumours this week as to the alarming state of Mr. Gladstone's health. These may frequently though not invariably be traced to quarters, where it would perhaps be cruel to say the wish is father to the thought. The latest story which first found publication in the paper that is supposed to reflect Mr. Chamberlain's views as it is the vehicle of the many now forgotten schemes he has put forward of recent years, is that the veteran statesman has lost his appetite. I half suspect that there is a tinge of sarcasm in the statement, for Mr. Gladstone has hitherto had the reputation of "doing justice" as the reporters say "to the good things provided." However that may be, his supposed inappetency does not prevent him from giving or accepting invitations to dinner parties almost every night.

The short and sharp crisis in Cairo, though for the moment apparently at an end so far as the young Khedive is concerned is unfortunate for the Government in more ways than one. It is disappointing to Lord Rosebery to think that just when his too candid friends should almost have forgotten the existence of such a country as Egypt this unfortunate affair should have occurred to remind the world on the eve of the Parliamentary session of the indiscreet promises of some of his lordship's colleagues.

Although not so crowded as last week when the new Commander-in-Chief in India made his *début* before the English public the lecture hall of the Society of Arts was well filled yesterday afternoon when the perennial currency problem was discussed in the Indian Section. The reader of the paper, Mr. J. Barr Robertson, has every reason to be satisfied with the reception his able and carefully prepared disquisition received at the hands of the audience, although of course his views did not in their entirety commend themselves to the approval of all present Bombay, as usual, was well to the front, Sir Frank Forbes Adam was prevented by a meeting of his Manchester branch from coming up to slay the bimetallists, but his place was efficiently taken by Mr. J. M. Maclean, whose speech, I fear, will not be read with much pleasure by some of his old friends in Lancashire. Of other Western India men in the room I noticed Sir George Birdwood, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Justice Jardine, the two Drs. Pollen, Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner, Mr. Keyser, Mr. Magnus Mowat, Mr. S. Newcome Fox, and of course Mr. Martin Wood, without whom I suppose no Indian meeting would be complete. The Civil Services of India, both Covenanted and Uncovenanted, sent a considerable contingent. The House of Commons contributed three of its members in the persons of Mr. R. L Everett, the agriculturist from Suffolk, Mr. George Howell, whose interest in monetary question is of long standing, and Mr. Donald Sullivan, one of the whips of the Irish party, who might for all I know have been making notes for his chief, Mr. Justin McCarthy, as well as for that doughty champion of the double standard, Archbishop Walsh. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild was detained by an important engagement in the city, but Mr. Herbert C. Gibbs and others were there to represent *la haute finance*. Sir Guildford Molesworth received many congratulations on the courage and energy he displayed at the Brussels Conference. The leading feature of Mr. Robertson's paper was eleven tables of statistics in regard to gold and silver, namely, the index numbers of the *Economist* and of Mr. Sauserbeck, Indian and British Prices of wheat, Consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom at two comparative periods, Production of the Precious Metals, movements of gold affecting the United Kingdom, Amount of money in the gold standard countries; Distribution of gold between the countries that were on the gold standard before 1871 and those that adopted gold after 1871; Net Imports of gold and Silver and silver coinage in India; Estimates of stock of gold coins in the United Kingdom; silver money in silver standard countries in 1892; and gold and silver coined in France from 1803 to 1875. These lately involving, as may be supposed, a great amount of labour in their preparation are very interesting. Alongside of the Index-Number of the *Economist's* gold prices of commodities there is a column showing these as valued in silver in London, and this column proves that from the five years 1865 to 1869 silver prices had not risen above par until 1892 and the silver figure on January 1, 1893, shows silver prices to be at 107, that is 7 per cent. above 100, the par of the five years 1865 to 1869. Mr. Robertson, therefore, concludes that until 1892 silver had not in the previous twenty-two years been depreciated, though in 1889, it may be mentioned, prices were 1 per cent. above par. The imports and coinage of silver in India are shown in the tables to have only increased in the last three years, so that before that time there was no evident cause for depreciation, because the amount of silver coined was just about the same from 1875 to 1889 as from 1860 to 1874, but the increased coinage of the last three years indicates probable depreciation, and the 7 per cent. of rise in silver prices in London shows that silver has lately become somewhat depreciated. Mr. Robertson also shows that the countries that were on the gold standard before 1871 had in 1891 only £350,000,000 and the countries that have adopted the gold standard since 1871 had in 1891 £250,000,000 of new gold since 1871, and £44,000,000 of old gold from the period before 1871, and he argues, that if Germany, the United States, and other countries had not adopted the gold standard the countries on the gold standard before 1871 would have had £600,000,000 of gold, instead of only £350,000,000. He estimates that it would take £400,000,000 of new money to raise prices in the gold standard countries to the level of present Indian prices and of gold prices in the years from 1865 to 1869, but this he regards as impossible, because there is not gold and silver enough in the world to do it. He is, of course, in favour of bimetallism for England, but thinks that Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's proposal ought to be accepted as a step towards a double standard. In that case he holds that the Indian Government should not do anything in respect of their currency. Sir Theodore Hope who presided showed his fairness by calling upon Mr. J. M. Maclean to open the discussion. Your readers will probably have an opportunity of reading a full report of the discussion, so I will not attempt to do more than glance at one or two of the points raised by the speaker. He suggested that the Herschell Committee before advising Lord Kimberley on the introduction of a gold standard should pay a visit to India—a proposal not likely I apprehend to be adopted. With regard to the financial part of the question Mr. Maclean said that for the current year 1892-93 there might be a considerable deficit. How should that be overcome? The deficit was due as much to prodigious military expenditure as to loss by exchange. The latter increased by, say, three millions a year in the last decade, while the military expenditure rose from 15 to 20 crores. Probably 35 crores were spent in the ten years on famine expenditure and special defence works. Much of this expenditure, he maintained, might fairly have been provided for by loans after the English precedent of procuring money for fortifications. Why, he asked, not raise a loan now till the silver question is disposed of one way or the other? Such a loan, he declared, would readily be taken up by natives. He condemned the practice of allowing rupee paper to be enforced for payment of interest in London, suggesting that it or the setting aside of a large sum for the Famine Fund should be discontinued. He raised a cheer from the officials by recommending incidentally that their contracts with the Government should be revised, so that they might be equitably compensated for the loss they have suffered and are suffering from the low rate of exchange. Mr. Maclean was followed by Mr. H. C. Gibbs who scarcely spoke with his customary force. Sir Guilford Molesworth was the next speaker. Unlike his colleague General R. Strachey Sir Guilford does not favour a gold standard for India, and in this matter he expressed himself in agreement with Mr. Maclean. On the whole he has returned from Brussels fairly satisfied with what happened there. He told us that the feeling expressed by almost every delegate except the British delegates was that if England were only to withdraw her opposition the thing might be settled at once—a remark that was loudly applauded by the bimetallists sitting in front of him. Mr. Barclay Chapman, whilom Financial Secretary to the Government of India, next addressed us in an earnest if somewhat dogmatic manner from the same standpoint, and after a few remarks from Mr. John Biddulph Martin, who, like almost all Lombard-street bankers, is a monometallist, it was decided to adjourn the debate for a week. Sir Raymond West will probably resume the discussion, and say something on the subject historically.

Somewhat unexpectedly a K. C. B. ship has been conferred upon Mr. Arthur Godley, the permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. In some quarters people are asking whether this is a preliminary to this able official being offered the blue ribbon of the Home Civil Service about to become vacant by the retirement of Sir Reginald Welby. Sir A. Godley's present pay is £2,000; that of the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury is £2,500, but the latter post is infinitely more arduous than the one now held by Mr. Gladstone's former private secretary, and the general opinion at the India Office seems to be that the Prime Minister will have to look elsewhere for a successor to Sir R. Welby. Like so many persons Sir Arthur Godley has never quite recovered from the severe attack of influenza from which he suffered some time ago, and his friends doubt if he would have sufficient strength to bear the strain of the Treasury appointment, which is particularly heavy when Parliament is in session. One rumour is that Sir A. Godley's promotion from C.B. to K.C.B., at the present moment is due to the fact that the Assistant Under-Secretary Sir Horace Walpole was not long ago given that title by Lord Salisbury in recognition of important services rendered in connection with the Civil Service Commission of Inquiry. Sir Horace Walpole who is popular in the department does not share the politics of his chief, but it is one of the traditions of the English Civil Service that permanent officials whatever their political creed and personal preferences serve all parties with equal fidelity, and the two Secretaries of the India Office are not exceptions to the universal rule. The little dinner party given by Mr. Gladstone, and at which the new K.C.B., was one of the guests, a few evenings ago, is believed to have been arranged in honour of Sir Arthur Godley, for whom the Premier has a great regard. When the stock of missiles with which to pelt "the G. O. M." runs short—and this does occasionally happen—his opponents or some of them are fond of taunting him with having so snugly provided for his old private secretaries. But it is doubtful if these sort of attacks injure Mr. Gladstone so much as those who make them. It is really to his credit that he has remembered gratefully the succession of accomplished and hard-working men who at various times throughout his long political career have been his private secretaries. Some public men of Ministerial and non-Ministerial rank might in this respect do better if they followed Mr. Gladstone's example.

For many years past we have scarcely ever been without the presence of some Indian prince or other, and the news is that still they come. It is desirable that every Native Chief should once in his life visit the United Kingdom, and if possible the rest of Europe. Such visits cannot but be beneficial to themselves as well as their subjects. But it is possible to overdo these trips across the "black waters" to the world of the West, and if too often repeated by the same prince, they will degenerate into the worst possible form of absenteeism. An Indian prince cannot be year after year absent from his State and for long periods on each occasion without losing touch with his own people. The question may arise what real service, the Native Princes are likely to be to the India of the future if they can be so frequently away from home without any detriment to their Sovereign rights. Other questions might also be raised. It is a pity that any cause should be given for such remarks at a time when there exists so widespread a desire to raise the status and efficiency of the Indian Princes to the utmost degree compatible with the general interests of the Empire.—*Verbum sap.*

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.

H. H. SIR VEERACARALA VURMAH, K.C.I.E., Rajah of Cochin, left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus for Allahabad last night, at 7-45 p.m., by a special train of the G. I. P. Railway. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. Subramanyapillai, Dewan; Mr. Loche, First Judge of the Cochin Appeal Court; Lieutenant Andrews, Assistant Resident, Cochin; and a large retinue of followers. Mr. C. H. A. Hill C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, and Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelker, Oriental Translator, formed a Government deputation at the station platform to see the Rajah off. Five minutes before the appointed time, his Highness came to the station in a Government House carriage and pair with Lieutenant Andrews and the Government deputation. On alighting from the carriage, the Rajah was presented with bouquets and garlands of flowers by several native merchants of Bombay, carrying on trade with Cochin. Exactly at 7-45 p.m. the train started for Allahabad. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Highness. Mr. W. P. Ryan and Mr. Walsh, of the G. I. P. Railway, superintended the arrangements for the departure of the Rajah; while Inspector George of the local police regulated the traffic in the public street.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

WE are asked to state that owing to the demand for seats for the Amateur Theatrical entertainment at the Novelty Theatre, on the 14th inst., a number of seats in the pit stalls have been added to the orchestra stalls, and can now be engaged at the box office at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s. A number of reserved seats are also available in the dress circle.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the Overland Mails of January 20, arrived in the Bombay harbour, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Petre, child and infant	Miss Harrison
Mr Whitley	Mr Jhose
Major and Mrs Jennings	Mr Ogden
Mr and Mrs Volkers	Mr Hawke
Mr and Mrs Meredith	Miss Agnew
Mrs Johnston and child	Capt Stevens
Capt Whistler	Mrs Knizhi and infant
Mr Eyre	Mr Graves
Mrs James	Rev. Mrs and Miss B C Krupp and infant
Miss Machintosh	Mr and Mrs Bendixin
Miss White and infant	Mr and Mrs Simmons
Miss Green	Master Simmons
Mr and Mrs Flanagan and infant	Mr McGlashaw
Mr F Foster	Mr Heron
Mr Anderton	Mr Johnson
Miss Burgess	Mr Carroll
Mrs Mackay and child	Mr Goodshall
Capt Searle	Mr A Johnson
Mrs Coultrey	Mr C Jenson
Lt M R Hunter	Lieut-Col Jameson
Mrs Seech	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F L Petre	Mr E M Johnson
Mr Patterson	Miss Wallace
Mr Baker	Mr Renouf
Mr and Mrs Lawrie	Rev Macdonald
Lieut Sutton	Mr Machillean
Dr Darlysett	Mr and Mrs Spencer
Mr Arbuthnot	Baron Marco Morpurgo
Capt Threllusson	Ramjan Bahardoo
Mr Glenn	Mr and Mrs Crugor
Mr Cruickshank	Rev and Mrs Ridgeway
Mr Blathwayt	Mr Ross

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr C Paul.

FROM ADEN.

Sergt and Mrs D Cavanagh and son	Chand Mei

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

THE COURT.

The Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

Saturday being the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Clarence, the Prince and Princess of Wales travelled from Sandringham to Windsor and visited the tomb of the deceased Prince. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Sandringham.

POLITICAL.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and on Monday, all the Ministers being present on each occasion. Another Council was held on Tuesday, at which it is understood that the action of the Khedive was considered. A Council was again held on Wednesday.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., speaking at Birmingham, on Monday, at a meeting on behalf of a local Relief Fund, expressed a hope that the Royal Commission lately appointed would find a method of discriminating in the application of the Poor Law between those whose poverty was caused by misfortune and those whose position was the result of their own sin or carelessness.

Sir C. Russell, M.P., Attorney-General, addressed a meeting at Leicester, on Wednesday evening, and said the Government would endeavour to give the Irish people power to deal legislatively and administratively with their own affairs, leaving unimpaired the principle of Imperial authority.

Lord Cranborne, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, is expected to be the Conservative candidate for the seat at Rochester, vacated by the Judges' annulment of the return of Mr. Alderman Davies. As the Judges' report has not yet been presented, the issue of a new writ is not certain.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P. for Halifax, died on Saturday.

The contest for the vacant seat at Burnley, caused by the retirement of Mr. J. S. Balfour, has actively begun. The Hon. P. Stanhope is the Redical candidate, and Mr. W. A. Lindsay represents the Unionist interest.

A conference of the Independent Labour party was opened at Bradford on Friday last. Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., was elected president. Discussions arose on the title of the party, "Independent" being preferred by a majority to that of "Socialistic." The President delivered an address, and the objects of the party were declared to be the "collective ownership of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange." At Saturday's meeting the programme of the party was agreed upon, including, amongst other items, the abolition of the Monarchy. At a service of the Labour Church, held on Sunday, Mr. Keir Hardie declared that the balance of power in the country was now in the hands of the Independent Labour party.

IRELAND.

The secret inquiry into the recent dynamite explosion at Dublin has been suspended, and it is doubtful whether it will be resumed.

A great meeting was held in Belfast on Tuesday under the presidency of Lord Londonderry, at which the resolution of the Ulster Convention to resist the disintegration of the Empire was confirmed. The attendance was so large that an overflow meeting was held.

Another attempt to effect a seizure for non-payment of rent on the Bodyke estate was defeated on Tuesday, by the tenants removing their cattle from the land.

A new special bed at the Children's Hospital in Dublin, in memory of the late Duke of Clarence, was formally inaugurated on Saturday by the Lord Lieutenant.

At a meeting held in Cork on Sunday, at which Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., was the chief speaker, a resolution was passed demanding the release of John Daly and all other Irish and Irish-American prisoners, now undergoing "the persecution of penal servitude.

At another meeting in Cork, under Parnellite auspices, on Sunday, the immediate restoration of all evicted tenants was demanded, and great complaints were made of unfairness in the distribution of the funds raised for their benefit.

The Limerick branch of the National League has passed a resolution condemning the unpatriotic conduct of Alderman Meade, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, in accepting an appointment on the Privy Council.

Three young men who had taken some grazing land on The O'Donoghue's estate in Cork county were attacked and severely beaten by a number of men on Sunday night.

GENERAL.

The death is announced of Sir Thomson Hankey, who was for some years M.P. for Peterborough and a Governor of the Bank of England. He was 83 years of age.

A bust of Thomas Carlyle, placed in the Free Library of Chelsea (a parish in which he resided for very many years), was unveiled on Wednesday by the Rev. G. Blunt, Rector of Chelsea, who recounted several interesting incidents of his personal acquaintance with Mr. and Mr. Carlyle.

Professor Flinders Petrie, the first holder of the Chair of Egyptology, founded by the late Miss A. B. Edwards, delivered his opening address at University College, London, on Saturday.

The National Federation of Miners, in their conference at Birmingham on Friday last, passed resolutions in favour of various proposed reforms, and directed that arrangements should be made to wait upon several of the Ministers in relation to those reforms.

Mr. Ben Tillett was further examined before the Bristol magistrates, yesterday, on a charge of inciting to riot, but the case was not concluded.

A colour-sergeant employed in the Military Clerks' Department of the War Office, having been convicted by Court-martial of taking bribes from non-commissioned officers to promote their interests was ordered to be reduced to the ranks and to undergo 12 weeks' imprisonment.

At a Church Defence meeting, held at Shrewsbury on Tuesday, the Bishop of St. Asaph produced statistics to prove that the Nonconformists in Wales were not in such great majority over Churchmen as was represented.

One of the large blocks into which the Military Hospital at Devonport is divided was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.

Sir M. W. Ridley, speaking as a director of the North-Eastern Railway at an agricultural meeting at Newcastle on Tuesday, said there was no desire on the part of the railway companies to make money out of the new rates.

General Lord Wharncliffe, presiding on Wednesday, at a meeting of shareholders of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, said that there was every desire to assist trade, and that all well-founded complaints of the new railway rates would receive due attention.

A severe epidemic of small-pox has broken out in Manchester, and on Saturday there were 121 reported cases.

At Lickey, a village near Bromsgrove, a man entered a house and attempted to plunder it after striking a woman with an axe, causing her death shortly afterwards. The man escaped, but one has been arrested on suspicion.

W. M'Keown, convicted of the murder of a woman, was executed at Glasgow on Tuesday.

The steamer Brighton, belonging to the Brighton Railway Company, on Saturday struck against the pier on entering Dieppe harbour and sank. The passengers and cargo were safely landed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. P. H. Egerton, late Ben. C. S.; Lord Elphinstone; Sir P. B. Maxwell; Sir Thomas M'Clure; Capt. Sir W. Wiseman, R. N.; Maj.-Gen. H. F. Kennedy; Dr. Rutherford Adams; Mr. F. W. H. Cavendish; Dr. J. M'Lachlan; Mr. John Bossey; Ex-President Hayes; Mrs. Kemble.

CHINCHLI HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, FEB. 5.

ONCE more after a lapse of two years is this Show being held. In 1891, it was found almost impossible on account of the special arrangements that had to be made in connection with the Imperial Decennial Census, and in 1892, it was quite out of the question on account of the dreadful scarcity of both water and fodder; in fact, this part of the country was then quite on the very verge of a famine. This year, however, there is water in plenty and fodder in abundance, and the durbar issued their notices for the Show and their invitation to guests, and those who were fortunate enough to receive invitation will long remember the magnificent hospitality of the Maharajah and the excellent arrangements made by Major and Mrs. Wray for the entertainment, the amusement, and the comfort of the guests. The camp, consisting of over fifty tents, besides a huge dining and drawing-room tent, covers a large area, and presents a very gay and charming appearance. Amongst those who accepted the Maharajah's invitation were:—T. E. Lord and Lady Harris, the Hon. Miss Smith, Mr. Boger, Mr. C. H. Candy, Mr. R. E. Candy, Mr. Cappel, Captain Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Surgeon-Captain Donegan, Mr. Edgerley, Captain Fowle, Mr. Fraser, Dr. Greany, Major Hay, Captain Hibbert, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lindsay, Miss Little, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Macpherson, Mr. Minden, Captain Morgan, Mr. Murray, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Nugent, Mr. Pigott, Rev. J. and Mrs. Priestly, Mr. Sargeant, Colonel and Mrs. Sherringham, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Sinclair, Miss Spence, Mr. and Miss Steuart, Colonel and Miss Wodehouse, Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, Mr. Wolseley, and Major and Mrs. Wray. The Kolhapur Contingent arrived at the temporary station at Chinchli, on Wednesday afternoon, where carriages were waiting to convey the visitors about three miles into the camp. The station and its surrounding was a wonderful sight. There were assembled carriages, and carts, and conveyance of every description, from the country-made cart with its one bony "bail," with its tale-telling tail, the curiously and wonderfully-constructed village tonga to the splendid drag of the Maharajah with its magnificent team of four. A mere glance at the camp showed, even to the most casual observer, that an immense amount of care and thought had been b

year or two. I listened to the sound arguments you advanced, and I suggested that as we go on in years we are less inclined to indulge in travel, and that the deeper we get into the affairs of State the less opportunities there are of undertaking a long absence from those affairs. But I could not contest the strong arguments you advanced that as you grew in years you would also grow in the power of appreciation of the lessons you might acquire from a visit to Western countries. That was a sound argument, which was worthy of attention, for it does not follow that because some Native Chiefs of India have visited England before they have ascended the gadi, that therefore it is essential that such a visit should be prior to the receipt of powers. Besides, you have taken the opportunity of visiting a great part of India; you have travelled from Ceylon, through Madras to Peshawur, and you have visited nearly every Province of India. If such a tour extending over several years does not give you an accurate idea of the aims and objects and capacity of the British rule. I doubt if a visit to England would, at your Highness' present age, do much to extend that knowledge. You have here had the opportunity of seeing what British Administration is able to do, and of noticing the effect of that power, seldom spoken of, but at the same time an enormous power—the power of the British capitalists. You had the opportunity last year of seeing what that power does, and can do in the presence of a famine by means of railways. Your experience and my experience in British territory have shown us that the presence of railways in times of famine have removed one anxiety. Before the railway, there were two anxieties—one, how to get food, and the other how to get work for the people. Now, the food comes simply by the fact of a demand for it—it is brought there by the railways. To an observant mind like yours it must be clear what an enormous addition has been made by the presence of railways to the power of administration in this country, where we have no greater enemy to fight than famine, and that additional power has been given us by the investments of British capitalists. I doubt whether a visit to England could give you a clearer idea of that power than the personal knowledge you have acquired in your travels from Cape Comorin to Peshawur over railways built by British capitalists. When you suggested, therefore, that you would be in a better position a few years hence to gain advantage than you are now likely to obtain from a visit to England, I accepted that as a sound argument for the reasons I have given, and I was also the more ready to fall in with your Highness' wishes on the ground that they were echoed by your family and by a large number of the people in your State. You and I, ladies and gentlemen, who have watched the progress made by his Highness under the careful tuition of Mr. Fraser, and with the great advantage he has had of the experience and friendship of Colonel Wodehouse, may well look forward with confidence to the day, which cannot now be far off, when his Highness will ascend the gadi and assume the powers which the Government may assign to him. I say with confidence, for, from a knowledge of him we feel sure that as in his friendship and acquaintanceship with us he has displayed in a remarkable degree a sympathetic and kindly feeling, so in that larger and more important friendship, which it will be his Highness' duty and pleasure too, I feel sure to encourage with the peoples of his State those qualities of mind and heart will be in no way lacking, and will earn him the confidence and affection of those whose affairs it will be his high office to administer. With confidence as to his Highness' future and with feelings of gratitude for the princely hospitality he has extended to us I ask you to drink his Highness' health. (Cheers.)

After dinner the guests were joined in the drawing-room tent by all the Chiefs and high officials who are visiting the Show. Intellectual amusement was provided in the form of a few recitations given by Mr. Ronald Smedley who has come to this presidency with a high reputation from Ceylon and South India. Mr. Smedley has a marvellously powerful and retentive memory, and showed by his few pieces last night his considerable elocutionary powers. His selections were (1) a part of Martin Chuzzlewit; (2) The dedication of the Idylls of the King; and (3) Yacoob Strause. Owing to the heat and the lateness of the hour the rest of the programme could not be gone through. The printed programmes, gold on blue satin, were a great credit to the "Mission Press at Kolhapur, which is under the management of the Rev. J. Priestley. The presence of this reverend gentleman in camp enabled the guests to take part in divine service to-day.

To-morrow will be a busy day, with fox-hunting at early morning and the durbar at noon.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE sudden death of Maj. H. Crofton, R.A., which occured at Shoeburyness on the 8th ult., vacates the command of the 9th Baty. Eastern Div., R.A., at that station.

MAJ. HILL MURRAY, R.A., from the 67th Field Baty., Formoy, has been transferred to the 31st Field Baty., at Cawnpore, vice Maj. F. T. M. Beaver, R.A., transferred to 1st Baty., 1st Depot Div., at Woolwich.

AT Canterbury Cathedral, on the 15th ult., a special church parade of the whole of the available troops stationed at the local garrison was held. The service had been arranged in view of the departure for India on the 25th ult., of a very large draft from the various cavalry depots.

A DRAFT of over 150 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery has been ordered to prepare at once to proceed on board the Crocodile to India to reinforce the service batteries. Capts. Pollock and Owen and Lieut. Scott accompany this draft. A further draft of over 200 men has also been ordered to be in readiness to embark in the Malabar.

THE following R. E. officers have been ordered abroad:—To India: Lieut. F. M. Close, 39th (Submarine Mining) Company, Sheerness, and Second Lieut. A. B. R. Hildebrand, 26th (Field) Company, Aldershot. To Mauritius: Lieut. St. G. R. S. Caulfield, 35th (Submarine Mining) Company, Pembroke Dock. The following have been orderen home:—From Egypt: Capt. R. S. Curtis, attached to Egyptian Army. From Mauritius: Lieut. W. S. Speranza.

THE Crocodile, from Kurrachee, on Dec. 20, arrived off Portsmouth on the 15th inst., after a rough voyage, having encountered strong winds at Port Said and when off Cape Finisterre. Before leaving Kurrachee Staff Commander Thompson had a serious fall, and on arrival was conveyed to Haslar Hospital. The Crocodile took home 42 officers, 190 invalids, 772 time-expired men and transfers, 47 prisoners, and a number of artillery details, with a total of 1077 men, 49 women, and 123 children.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE camp at Mahalaxmi was alive at an early hour, and at half-past six Sergeants Rendle and Jackson marched their detachments on to the 10" guns for drill. A guard was mounted at the same hour by Sergeant Hyde, Orderly Sergeant of the day, the guard being furnished by his sub-division. At 7-15 a.m. two other detachments under Sergeants Marsland and Watson, took their turn at the guns, Sergeants Rendle and Jackson marching their teams off for squad drill, which lasted about half-an-hour.

Drills commenced again in the evening ftom 5 to 7 p. m.

THE Emir of Bokhara with his suite arrived at St. Petersburg on Jan. 13, and took up his residence in the Winter Palace. The Emir of Bokhara has received the insignia of the Alexander Nevski Order set in brilliants. The *Official Messenger* says the decoration was accompanied by a letter from the Czar, in which his Majesty, who addressed the Emir as "Serene Highness," referred to the Emir's constant endeavours to maintain good relations between Bokhara and Russia. The Emir and his son and suite were on Jan. 16 received by the Emperor and Empress, to whom they offered presents in the Oriental fashion.

A HOME paper says:—We understand that the Secretary of State for India has consented to allow officers of the Royal Indian Marine to subscribe to the Indian Military Service Family Pensions on special terms. These terms were calculated by the India Office Actuary on the assumption that the majority of officers now in the service will become subscribers. But if it should prove that only the married men are willing to join, then, in equity to existing interests, it is evident that heavier donations than those now contemplated must be levied. In the case of the continuous Service Engineer and Artillery officers, who have recently been allowed to subscribe to the Family Pensions, no donation was required from unmarried men. No doubt the same course will be pursued in the present instance. We need hardly say that it is greatly to the interest of the service at large that there should be some provision, under the guarantee of Government, for widows and orphans, and we therefore trust that the terms offered may be such as shall attract the majority of officers now serving in the Royal Indian Marine. We presume that those who may hereafter enter the service will be required to subscribe as one of the conditions of their appointment.

AFFAIRS IN INDORE.

(FROM A LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, FEB. 4.

THE description given by an interviewer in your issue of the 31st December last of how his Highness the Maharaja Holkar was vexed and annoyed and his mind diverted from the affairs of the State by his officials and personal attendants is but too true. The interviewer has but touched upon the circumstances very briefly. It would be of much interest if I were to give to the public a summary of all the incidents which combined to make the Maharaja's life unhappy both before and after his succession to the gadi, so that the public at large may be given an opportunity of forming a correct and impartial opinion about his administration.

During the life-time of H. H. the late Maharaja there was a party of officials, whose aim was to prevent the succession of H. H. the present Maharaja to the gadi and to support his younger brother. This party hoped that under his regime they would have their own way in every thing, and would have ample opportunities of enrichiog themselves. Their dislike for the present Maharaja was but natural. He had received a good education, and had given early proofs of singular intelligence and activity. Besides this, he had received some experience in the administration of the State during the last days of his father, and had signalized this period by bringiug to book certain notorious characters who had for a long time made it a trade to corrupt public servants. This act on the part of the present Maharaja inspired awe among the officials in general. The death of his younger brother served to throw cold water on the zeal of this party, but the spirit of antagonism still continued.

Both before and after the succession of the present Maharaja, a portion of both the English and the Vernacular press at Bombay and up-country published paragraphs sometimes favorable and sometimes unfavorable, to him. It is strongly suspected that those paragraphs were inspired by some of the discontented old officials in concert with some of the new officials who wanted to exercise their own ascendancy upon him and keep him in their own hands as a puppet. To write for these they found willing champions among lawyers hovering around Indore. The latter used to write to the newspapers against his Highness, good and bad, just as it suited the purposes of their employers in order to leave the public in the dark as to the real state of affairs in Indore. One of these champions probably thought that so long as he enjoyed the favor of high officials he had nothing to fear from the Maharaja, and had much benefit to expect from them by being allowed to practise in the Indore courts (a privilege which was denied to foreigners), as courts in Native States offer chances of a more lucrative practice than any others. But the tables were turned against these detractors of his Highness soon after. Some of them were prosecuted and sentenced for publishing disloyal matter against the Maharaja. Had the official party been sincere they would have proceeded against the correspondents of the other important journals as well. Their action can only be compared to that of a criminal who hides highway robberies and comes forward as Queen's evidence in petty thefts. From this it is not intended to blame the newspapers; it was party to the officials who were to blame. It cannot, however, be said that the young Maharaja was quite free from any idiosyncracies of his own, but they were not of such magnitude as was represented in the newspapers.

The new party of officers who had come into existence after the Maharaja's accession always urged the Maharaja not to interfere with the machinery of administration. It is an open secret that a Native State is a hot-bed of intrigues; it is therefore very necessary that its ruler should exercise a close watch on all the administrative details, and remove any intriguer who might come in the way. In giving the advice of non-interference, the object of the party seems to have been no other than to create an impression among all the State servants, high and low, and even among the ryots, that they themselves were the fountain head of all power and authority, that all business could only be transacted through them, and that the Maharaja was a mere puppet. These were clever tactics of theirs to dupe the Maharaja and his subjects. The truth is that Native States have no constitutional Government as in Europe. They have no elections. They have no Parliaments. The form of Government is monarchical. It is the ruler who has to look into every detail. All this is owing to the backward condition of the subjects and officials of Native States. Had the case been otherwise, the Maharaja would have been the first person to adopt a policy of non-interference, and to give every reasonable liberty to his officials and subjects alike. For instance, if the Maharaja had to dismiss or remove any official for his misconduct, the advice of the party was "Let the law take its own course. Don't interfere." But all this was ill-meant. The law which the officials administered to others would not affect one of their own number! When one official was dishonest or corrupt, his brother officials were sure to be more or less implicated in his guilt. That being so, the advice to leave the offender to the care of the Law Court was only a stratagem to save the whole brotherhood. There are undeniable proofs to show that almost all the officials were birds of the same feather in respect of dishonesty. To name only one glaring proof, not a single official took care to prepare and clear the arrears of the State accounts for the last twenty years, nor to grant receipts to cultivators for monies received from them. In fact, no systematic accounts were kept showing how much was due by each cultivator, how much was realized, and how much was paid into the State Treasury. Under these circumstances any check or comparison was impossible. It was hence imperative upon the Maharaja to shield the ryots, who are like sheep, from the attacks of the officials who might be compared to wolves. The steps adopted by the Maharaja in this direction dissatisfied the latter class, but they had to be taken as the protection of the ryot has a far higher claim than the feelings of the officials. His Highness the Maharaja is a warm admirer of the system of the administration of the British Government and takes it as a model for imitation for introducing reforms in his own territory.

To turn to another species of annoyances by which the officers sought to vex the Maharaja, might be mentioned, how he was served by his personal attendants employed by those very officers. If he wanted his dinner at a particular hour, it was sure to be served an hour or two later. If he required his tent to be pitched on a particular spot, it would be pitched somewhere else. When either warm or cold water was needed, the servants would invariably bring the other sort. These are petty incidents, but when taken collectively, they are sufficient to weary and provoke the mildest temper and cannot be ascribed to mere chance.

Again, if the Maharaja gave a reward to any of his servants, the officials would instigate the official to ask for more; and when he did ask for more, the result was, (1) that the Maharaja got displeased with the man; (2) that the value of the first reward was lost; and (3) the servants turned ungrateful and unsympathetic.

When a stranger came and desired to pay a visit to the Maharaja, he would be cautioned by the police on duty and by the secretaries not to see him. They represented to the stranger that the Maharaja was hot-tempered and might ill-treat him if he ventured. The stranger would then give up the visit and run away, carrying with him a totally distorted impression of the Maharaja's courtesy.

From the above it will be seen that the public as well as the personal attendants were alike put out of all feeling of sympathy or regard for the Maharaja and were brought to think of him, in such a way that even if he were to be poisoned, the event might be treated with indifference or his death attributed to natural causes, and no investigation might follow.

In a Native State there are always two political parties, and Indore has never been an exception to the rule. The one may be called the new and the other the old party. The new party used to put undue pressure upon the Maharaja in many matters; they used to create difficulties and then appear on the scene pretending to be friends of the Maharaja and offer to remove them. If the Maharaja listened to the new party the old one grew jealous and then sided with the Maharaja's nephews. The public can imagine that between these two parties, the position of the Maharaja was as if "between the forge and the hammer." It should not be understood from the above that the undersigned has any desire to vilify individuals, but he simply desires to make the public acquainted with the real state of things in Indore.

The old party being no more in office, and some of the members of the new party having left for good, the prospects of the admin stration have brightened up. Those troubles which the Maharaja had in the past with his subordinates, high and low, have been minimized, and there has been much good work done during the last two years towards progress and reform in the different branches of the administration. The lot of Native Princes is rendered particularly smooth and happy by the benign rule of the British Government, and it is doubly so when a prince succeeds in securing around him, honest, hard-working and able officers. This may fairly be considered to be the state of Indore for the present writer, and the Almighty may vouchsafe to the Maharaja long life to enjoy the fruits of his peaceful and improving administration.

A TELEGRAM from Teheran says the railway company, after constructing thirty versts of the line between Teheran and Koom, has decided to abandon the work, and throw up the concession.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. Those also present were:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Gowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandass, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE SALARIES OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that the expenditure on the head of education be passed at Rs. 91,032.

In accordance with his notice of motion Professor R. G. Oxenham proposed:—"That the salaries of the two Deputy Inspectors be fixed at Rs. 175 per each officer, and that the necessary provision be made accordingly. The consideration of this item to be adjourned if necessary."

Professor Oxenham, in addressing the Corporation on this matter, said that he had great pleasure to move that resolution which was prompted by fairness, although he could not go quite so far as one of his colleagues on the board of the Joint Schools' Committee, who was prepared to say that if they did not give the inspectors the maximum amount they were entitled to they would be actually guilty of a breach of faith. When Government handed over to the Corporation the charge of primary education in the city, amongst other charges one was the maintenance of the necessary inspecting staff of two Deputy Inspectors, whose pay had to be provided for out of the primary education of the city. In the correspondence that had passed between the Government and the Corporation, the former had pointed out that the duties of the Deputy Inspectors would be of the same nature as the other Deputy Inspectors throughout the Presidency. If anything the duties of the two Deputy Inspectors were of a more onerous character, and the Government accordingly suggested that the pay of the two officers should be Rs. 175 per month. Upon that question there was some debate in the Corporation, and it was eventually resolved to give Rs. 105 per month, increasing it annually by Rs. 20 to the maximum salary of Rs. 175 per month. When the question of the Deputy Inspectors' salaries came up before the Joint Schools' Committee, there was some discussion as to what increase should be given to them, some of the members being inclined to give them their annual increment, bringing their salaries up to Rs. 155 per month. What he (the speaker) proposed was that instead of increasing their pay by Rs. 20 the maximum of Rs. 175 recommended by Government should be paid to the inspectors.

Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. M. Mehta opposed the proposed increase in the salaries to the inspectors inasmuch as the recommendation did not come from the Joint Schools Committee. The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was a member of the Committee, and if he thought the maximum amount as proposed by Mr. Oxenham should be recommended he (Mr. Telang) would have been the first to propose it. If the Corporation passed the proposed increase they would be overriding the action of the Joint Schools' Committee, who were almost unanimously opposed to the maximum amount being paid to the inspectors.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonji was also opposed to Mr. Oxenham's amendment.

Mr. Setalvad said he was inclined to support Mr. Oxenham's amendment and could well understand if the Committee came to the conclusion the Inspectors did not work properly, the Corporation could not interfere with it. The Corporation by giving that increase would not be overriding the decision of the Joint Schools' Committee.

Mr. Kabraji, pointed out that the Corporation by supporting the amendment would be overriding the decision of the Joint Schools' Committee which had been arrived at after careful consideration and discussion. The Inspectors had been given increases by leaps and bounds during the last four years, and the Corporation would, therefore, do well to support the original resolution passed by them on a former occasion.

Mr. Kur made some observations in favour of the amendment.

Dr. Katrak said he was not inclined to vote in its favour.

Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the Joint Schools' Committee, observed that the Committee having carefully considered the duties and emoluments of the Deputy Inspectors unanimously recommended to grant each of them an increase of no more than Rs. 20 per mensem. He did not hesitate to say that no servants of Government or any Municipality could have received such generous treatment as these Inspectors had received; for within the short space of three years, their salary, including carriage allowance, had been raised from Rs. 75 to 135 per month, and the Committee had recommanded that it be further increased from next year to Rs. 155 per mensem. (Hear, hear.) The deputies had received from the Government for the last quarter of a century or so not more than Rs. 75 per mensem; and although their salary would have been doubled in four years, since they were, happily for them, transferred to the Municipality, their work had not at all so much increased. It had remained much the same and the Committee had the Secretary, at the executive head of the department, who did a lot of work. He (Dr. Blaney) was sure the Corporation would not override the unanimous decision in this case of the Joint Schools' Committee which included among its members an educationist of the eminence of Mr. Justice Telang. (Hear, hear.) Turning to the Committee's budget for the next year of increase which aggregated about Rs. 3,000, the total grant for primary education asked for by the Committee for the next year was Rs. 58,532.

Dr. Bhalchandra then moved an amendment that the Joint Schools' Committee be requested to reconsider the question of the proposed increase in the Inspectors' salary to its maximum, at the time of the next budget.

Mr. S. Khote seconded.

Principal Oxenham then withdrew his amendment with the Corporation's sanction in favour of the last amendment.

Mr. George Cotton said he hoped that Dr. Bhalchandra would also withdraw his amendment. He would be the last man to override the decision of an independent body like the Joint Schools' Committee.

Dr. Bhalchandra also withdrew his amendment, and Dr. Cowasjee's original proposition was put to the vote and carried.

THE PROPOSAL TO AID THE PEOPLE'S FREE LIBRARY.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha withdrew his notice of motion that the grant of education be increased by Rs. 500, so as to allow the People's Free Library aid to that amount. He said he withdrew the amendment because he was told that the library was not a properly constituted body to receive any aid from the Municipality.

THE DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

Dr. Viegas then proposed that the salary of Mr. Smith, Drainage Engineer, on special duty, be fixed at Rs. 1,200 a month.

Mr. Mehta, who seconded the proposal, said the salary of Mr. Murzban, the new Executive Engineer, being fixed at Rs. 1,250, it would not be proper to allow the special drainage engineer a larger salary.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that the salary of Mr. Murzban should be increased to Rs. 1,500 at the earliest opportunity. The Port Trust Engineer, whose duties were not half so onerous as those of the Municipal Executive Engineer, was paid Rs. 1,200 a month.

Dr. Banks then moved an amendment that Mr. Smith, who had been long in their service and was a tried officer of the Municipality, should be given Rs. 200 per month as a personal allowance.

Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee seconded.

Dr. Bank's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Dr. Viegas' proposition was carried.

A QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

The following report was submitted to the Corporation by Mr. Roughton:—

The Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 8th December, 1892, beg to report that, not being satisfied as to the correctness of the law in the matter as laid down by Government in their Resolution No. 4073, General Department, dated 8th November, 1892, they caused the question at issue to be submitted to Mr. Inverarity, the standing Counsel for the Municipality, whose opinion it will be seen, is entirely at variance with the law as propounded by Government. This being so, the Committee recommend the Corporation to submit to Government a copy of the case placed before Mr. Inverarity and of his opinion thereon, with the request that Government will reconsider their aforesaid resolution in the light of such opinion.—JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK, G. W. ROUGHTON, RAHIMTULA M. SAYANI, ABDULA M. DHARAMSI, R. G. OXENHAM, ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

In moving the adoption of this report Mr. Roughton said that on the 10th Dec. last it was resolved to make a representation to the Government of India on the subject of the Municipal officers claiming under certain circumstances to enter the railway line. A certain drain which passed under the B. B. and C. I. Railway became foul and the Municipal officers accordingly entered into the railway limits for the purpose of having the drain cleaned. The Agent of the railway complained to the Bombay Governmet that the Municipal Commissioner or officers under him could not enter their line having regard to the terms of the Act. The Government entered into the question and apparently upon the advice of their legal advisers held that the action of the Municicipal Commissioner with regard to the terms of the recent Act was such as could not be sustained and practically told that officer not to do it again. The matter came before the Corporation, who appointed a Committee to prepare a representation to the Government of India. But at the first meeting of the Committee it was suggested that the law upon the question, as laid down by Government was by no means clear, and it was decided accordingly to take the opinion of Mr. Inverarity, standing Counsel for the Municipality, who came to the conclusion that the Government legal advisers were out of line altogether. So far from the action of the Municipal Commissioner being in any way unwarranted Mr. Inverarity said it was one which he was bound to take. It was pointed out by their solicitors that if the Government resolution on the subject was correct, the Municipal Commissioner could not enter into the railway line even when a goods station was on fire. This being a most important matter of principle it was deemed desirable to represent the matter to the local Government before they went to the Government of India. If the local Government adhered to their former resolution the Corporation would in that case appeal to the higher Government.

Mr. Sayani seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Corporation considered some further business and then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAIRU BIN ARJUN.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 6th inst., found him guilty of the murder of his wife and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that, in consequence of some quarrel during the night, the accused was heard to tell his wife that he would kill her. She entreated him not to do so, but two blows were heard, and the accused then conveyed the body of his wife to the door of his step-brother, with whom he was at enmity, where it was found in the morning. When the police and panch entered his house, they found blood on the accused, on the floor, and on the quilt on his bed; also on the chopper before the court, which was found behind a grain basket, the accused having told the police and panch where to look for it. Blood was also found on the threshold. The scraping of the shoulders of the deceased gave indication of her having been dragged. The two principal witnesses heard the quarrel and the blows. The accused, in his defence in the Sessions Court, said his wife had a paramour, and implied that he might have killed her in a fit of anger, although he professed not to know what happened. There seemed to be no indication from the evidence, said the Sessions Judge, that the accused's story was true. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to death.

The prisoner, in his petition to the High Court, stated among other things:—One day I happened to be away from home, and when I came back after taking some intoxicating stuff, I actually saw my wife misconducting herself, in consequence of which my head was turned, and as I struck her two or three blows with a stick which I had in my hand, she fell dead. Thereafter, while I was removing the dead body, I found that people were roused by the barking of the dog, and therefore I put the body on the road and went away. I and my wife conducted ourselves in a proper manner up to this time; and I have three children by her. I did not notice her bad conduct up to this time, nor had I any suspicion about it. However, when I saw her misconduct all of a sudden, I was very much provoked, and I committed the murder while I was under such provocation. And it is but natural that a man should be so provoked; for one can hardly find a man who will not be provoked on seeing his wife's misconduct with his own eyes. Now, though I have admitted having committed the offence, still it is not just that I should be sentenced to be hanged for an act which I committed while in a fit of anger. I have admitted the offence, and have also given a proper reason for the commission of the same. I therefore pray that your lordship may be pleased to spare my life.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the appeal, said:—We think it expedient to commute the capital sentence, as we are of opinion that the murder was unpremeditated. It was apparently committed in a fit of jealousy, whether justified or not it is impossible to say.

The court therefore declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the accused, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Sirdar Mir Abdoolally Khan Bahadur, superintendent of the detective police, charged Hajee Mahomed Joonas, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 12,000 belonging to Arif Kassum, a merchant of Singapore. In applying for an adjournment of the case, Sirdar Mir Abdoolally stated to his Worship that on the 1st inst., the Government of Bombay received a telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlement, advising the arrest of the accused on a charge of criminal breach of trust. A copy of the telegram was forwarded to Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, by Mr. C. H. J. Hill, acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, with a request to take the necessary steps for the arrest of the accused. Colonel Wilson placed the matter in the Sirdar's hands and on enquiry he learned that the accused started from Singapore on the 2nd of December last, and arrived in Bombay about two weeks ago. He lived in disguise at Jacob's Circle with a bad woman and was arrested on Sunday afternoon by a jemadar of the Detective Police. The Sirdar asked his Worship to remand the case pending further instructions from Government regarding the disposal of the accused. The Magistrate asked the accused if he had anything to say when the accused denied the truth of the charge laid against him, stating that when he closed his account with the complainant he handed over to him all the monies that were in his possession. The Magistrate refused to liberate the accused on bail, as he had no power to do so, and remanded the case until the 20th inst., pending further instructions from Singapore.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 6.

Monday's observation exhibits a barometric rise in the Indus Valley, West and South of the Peninsula, and Lower Burma; but it is fallen elsewhere. Three barometric depressions, shown over North-West India, is advancing eastward. Winds are generally very variable but cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depressions noticed above. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab hill stations and South Peninsula, but it is risen elsewhere. The mean ranges from eighty-two degrees at Tinnevelly to thirty-nine at Rawalpindi. The mean is somewhat above the normal in the Peninsula, Central India, the Central Provinces, and below in other provinces, greatest deficiencies being eight degrees in the Punjab. During the day the temperature ranges from ten to twenty degrees below the average throughout North-West India. Rain is falling in the plains, and snow in the hills and North-West India, but the amounts are small. Weather is very unsettled, and unsettled conditions are advancing eastward.

UNDER ordinary circumstances, Lord Lansdowne's term of office as Viceroy of India will come to an end in December next. It would be a great triumph, however, for the professional agitator if his Excellency could be worried into premature retirement (says the *St. James's Gazette*), and this, to some extent, our contemporary thinks, explains the fuss which is being made about the restriction of trial by jury in Bengal. But Lord Lansdowne is not the man to leave his post in a fit of chagrin, nor need it be supposed that the Secretary of State for India is so absolutely devoide of tact and official *Savoirfaire* as to put the Viceroy in a false position. It is really a matter of the first importance that Lord Lansdowne should stay on in India, at least till next cold weather.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. Framjee Hormusjee & Co's Cotton circular, dated Hongkong, January 19, is summarised in the following remarks:—Under the influence of advices from Bombay as to the probability of the Mills there agreeing to work short hours a very active demand prevailed during the past fortnight, and there was consequently a further advance of $1 to 4 in rates, and settlements transpired to the extent of 9,000 bales, the bulk comprising No. 10, which was most in demand. No. 20 was also in eager enquiry, and a much firmer feeling is still noticeable for this count, especially medium and low priced grades, which are offered about $1 to $1¼ higher. Nos. 12 and 16, as likewise Nos. 8/6, have also followed the track of the first two counts in their usual fair proportions, and on the whole, looking at moderate supplies, and probably a curtailment of same for some time in the future under short work, as also looking at the almost total absence of supplies of raw cotton, the firm tenor of the market is most likely to continue, if not further to improve. Indications are rather not wanting in favour of the latter, inasmuch as, on the opening of he Northern ports, an increased demand for Nos. 20, 16, and 10 is likely to follow from Shanghai. Settlements comprise about

1,900	bales of No.	20	sold at	$75 to $84
1,000	,,	16	,,	$78 to $80
1,200	,,	12	,,	$70 to $78
4,700	,,	10	,,	$65 to $78
200	,,	8/6	,,	$66 to $69

having about 11,700 bales in stock.

In Shanghai sales have transpired to the extent of 5,000 bales with a rise of Tael 1 to 1½ in prices, and a further rise will probably be experienced on demand increasing on the opening of the Northern ports. Stocks there are computed at about 19,000 bales.

Advices from Japan report a very brisk market, and 1,500 bales have changed hands at gradually advancing rates, as high as dolrs 86 having been realized for best No. 20. Unsold and sold stocks consist of 350 bales. Raw cotton is firmly held by importers in sympathy with the Bombay market.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE "Economist" says:—In a long and elaborate paper Mr. Frederick Atkinson, of the Indian Financial Department, has essayed to refute the theory that the fall in exchange has stimulated the export trade of India. His contention is that there have been influences in operation other than the fall in silver that fully account for every fraction of the increase in Indian exports, and that, as a matter of fact, "the gold value of silver has not played any part whatever in regulating that trade, in so far as it has increased in value or in volume." It can hardly be said, however, that the arguments by which Mr. Atkinson seeks to support this conclusion are convincing. Indeed, in summing up these arguments, he confutes himself, for he expressly admits that fluctuations in the value of silver have from time to time affected both the volume and the profits of Indian trade. "The effect of every sudden fall in the price of silver," he says, "placed the exporter from silver standard countries at a temporary advantage to the exporter from gold standard countries because the fall, when sudden, prevented the immediate readjustment in those countries of the various factors which go to make up the selling price, and consequently to sell at the reduced gold price caused by the fall necessitated a loss, while conversely, the exporter from silver standard countries temporarily gained by the depreciation of silver in its relation to gold, as the sudden fall prevented an immediate readjustment of his fixed charges." He proceeds, however, to qualify this admission by asserting that "this gain (of the exporter from silver standard countries) causes over-production, the supply exceeded the demand, and the result was that the average export of the year did not exceed, and was possibly less than if silver had remained at one price throughout."

Such, in brief, is Mr. Atkinson's contention. He does not, however, seem to be aware that in admitting that a fall in silver gives a temporary stimulus to exports from silver-using countries, he concedes all that the supporters of the theory he is arguing against ever asserted. That is, indeed, the point upon which they have insisted most strongly. They have always opposed attempts to counteract the fall by legislative measures, on the ground that trade, if left to itself, would gradually adjust itself to the altered conditions. And if Mr. Atkinson will take into the account the fact that there has been a continuous decline in the price of silver, which, as he himself acknowledges, has given a constant series of temporary stimuluses to the exports, he will, we think, see that he is merely confirming the doctrine which he has set himself to deny. True, he argues, that each stimulus has so immediately led to overproduction and a consequent fall in gold prices, that the average export for any year has not been greater than if silver had not fallen. But in this, besides ignoring the fact that the fall in silver has been continuous, he is at issue with himself, for one of the arguments upon which he relies to prove that the fall in silver did not stimulate exports is that it did not lead to any larger production of the agricultural produce which constitutes the bulk of India's shipments to foreign countries. "As regards the increase of cultivation in India," he writes, "it has been shown that prices have not risen by any reason connected with the fall in silver, and therefore there could not have been any inducement for any increased supply on the same account." Thus at one and the same time he affirms that the fall in silver, by increasing the profit of exporters, led to over-production, and that the fall did not produce any increase of supply, because it did not affect prices. If there were anything to be gained by it, other defects in Mr. Atkinson's paper might be pointed out. For instance, he makes comparisons of the volume of exports from silver and gold-using countries respectively, without making any allowance for the changes in the economic conditions of the various nationalities.

Again, he tells us that the number of unemployed in Great Britain has increased so enormously in recent years, and has been accompanied by such reductions in wages as to seriously affect the purchasing power of the country; which is certainly not the case. Into these details, however, it is not necessary to enter. It is sufficient to show that Mr. Atkinson has himself demonstrated that his conclusions are not to be trusted.

Our main reason for referring to the paper is, however, not to combat Mr. Atkinson's statements in regard to the past effects of the fall in silver, but to guard against the acceptance of such loose arguments as those which he advances as justifying a change in the Indian currency arrangements. Put concisely the purport of Mr. Atkinson's paper is this: The trade of India has not benefited by the fall in silver, and consequently that it would not be injured if either bi-metallism were adopted or measures taken to artificially raise the gold value of the rupee. But something very much better than such a loose deduction from a false premise is needed to justify the taking of such a leap in the dark as Mr. Atkinson and a number of other Indian officials, unconsciously swayed by personal considerations, are advocating.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

THE *British Medical Journal* says:—We understand that the class of army surgeons at the Army Medical School, Netley, preparing for service in India, is now being instructed by Professor Wright in the method of conferring immunity from cholera by the vaccination procedure of Dr. Haffkine, recently worked out at the Pasteur Institute. Upwards of fifty doctors and students of medicine have voluntarily undergone these vaccinations in Paris, among the first being Professor Hankin, formerly of Cambridge, but now of Poonah. The results have been harmless, and afford room for encouraging anticipations. Dr. Haffkine has been invited to Netley, and has kindly and generously accepted the invitation, with a view to completing the teaching of Dr. Wright by practical laboratory instruction. This method of conferring immunity from cholera may be of great value to our Indian Army and to the population of India, which now incur immense annual expenditure of life and money from the ever-present ravages of cholera.

IT is (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* hears on good authority) quite true that Mr. Chamberlain will exert all the influence he possesses with the Liberal Unionists to induce them to remain on the Government side of the house. There is no disparagement to Mr. Chamberlain in saying that he is a careful tactician, who waits to see the right time at which to strike his blow. Of his complete loyalty to the Unionist cause there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. But it is quite possible that he and his followers can render more service to those who oppose separation by remaining physically on the same side of the House as Mr. Gladstone. There will be an important rearrangement of parties after this session, and Mr. Chamberlain is wise to

THE TRIAL OF THE PANAMA DIRECTORS.

The trial of the Panama directors was continued on Jan. 13, when—M. Rossignol, the accountant employed by the first liquidator, M. Brunet, immediately after the suspension of payment, said the company's accounts showed irregularities, and no sufficient explanation was given of the employment of certain large sums. Action to compel restitution had been suggested against Reinach and Oberndorffer. M. Eiffel's books were in perfect order. The judge suggested that this was after they had been cooked. M. Rossignol defended M. Eiffel with such vigour that he was told by the Court to remember he was an expert, and not an advocate; and according to one account he even denied charges which M. Eiffel himself had admitted. M. Monchicourt, the present liquidater, said that M. Eiffel had been called in in hopes that his prestige might open the company a way out of their difficulties. M. de Lesseps, borne up by the triumph of Suez, was not in a condition to see the difference of the two enterprises, but an earlier wind-up would have saved much. Contractors were overpaid in hopes of accelerating the work. As to advertisements, &c., the support of the Press and of financiers was a matter of life and death to the company. Reinach was their evil genius. It was generally thought in the office he had pocketed the greater part of the money given him to distribute. M. de Lesseps was here asked by the judge how he thought the money was to be spent, and replied that there was no question of Ministers or Members of Parliament, but the money was devoted to remunerating financiers. Large numbers of people offered their assistance and M. Levy-Cremieux, and, later, Baron Reinach, were charged with distributing money; or, as the judge emphatically put it, they were given the dirty work. It may be added that later evidence has shown that the company's officials of every degree took particular care to look the other way meanwhile. M. Rousseau the Government engineer sent out in 1886 to inspect the works, said he felt at the time success was extremely difficult, but he never thought it impossible. He told the Parliamentary Committee, however, that a lock canal should be adopted. The failure was to a great extent due to the blind confidence with which M. F. de Lesseps had engaged in the work. He told M. Charles de Lesseps that the sea-level canal must be given up. The charges would have supplied sufficient water for the works. Sir J. Stokes one of the English directors of the Suez Canal (called out of order to enable him to leave), deposed that he had known M. Charles de Lesseps for seventeen years, and had absolute confidence in his honour. Various engineers then gave evidence. M. Dingler had calculated that the sea-level canal would require fifteen to twenty years, and 80,000,000*l*. Finally, M. A. Gilly, of Nimes, an aged blind man, was called to prove that in reliance on a statement of M. de Lesseps, sen., at Nimes, he had invested all his fortune in Panama, and lost it all. This was confirmed by his son.

Several more representatives of the ruined stockholders were examined on Jan. 14:—

M. Odelin, municipal councillor, deposed that he was a shareholder, and had some small contracts with the company, whose agents demanded 7 or 8 per cent. commission. Deeming this a bad sign, he sold out. Asked by M. de Lesseps whether the municipal loans had not to be issued with the help of bankers he assented. Their last loan, when an attempt was made to act independently, was not entirely covered. Several of the company's officials were then examined as to the warrants to bearer, but none remembered anything. They paid the money, and did not care to whom. The warrants were made out by M. Boudard, one of the Suez Company's officials, at his own office. He then handed them either to the recipients or to MM. Charles de Lesseps, Fontane, or Cottu. He could not say how much he gave each or what the total was. He was paid nothing for his work. The judge observed that there were a few warrants without any name at all, but the prosecution knew both the total and to whom they were paid. This "secret-service" money made up altogether 59,960*l*. M. de Lesseps said this included 23,000*l*. to Dr. Herz and 15,000*l*. to M. Baihaut. M. Oberndorffer said he had made 56,600*l*. on his share in a syndicate and 109,960*l*. for his idea of guaranteed lottery bonds. If the issue had failed he would have received nothing. The judge pointed out that M. Flory said the idea was not new at all. M. Martin, formerly secretary-general of the company, deposed that he resigned because Reinach was to receive a commission of 1,400,000*l*. on the transfer of a contract from one firm to another. Finally, in reply to the judge, M. de Lesseps stated that two warrants to bearer for 2,000*l*. each without name were paid to M. Arthur Meyer, manager of the *Gaulois*.

The court then adjourned till Jan. 17, when the Advocate-General, M. Rau, opened his address against the prisoners. He reviewed the Panama Canal scheme, and described the fraudulent means employed to induce the public to invest. He did not go into the tricks and swindling manœuvres of the directors previous to the last three years. He thought that no stronger case could be made out than the one set forth in the indictment. The facts on which he went he placed under these heads:—(1) lying prospectuses, letters, and other publications; (2) lying letters to private persons, and lying lectures; (3) paying the Press to repeat and embroider these lies, which those who told them never believed in; (4) getting up artificially a great petition movement favourable to the Panama scheme and having for its object to make people think they might expect a national guarantee; (5) the publication of the *Bulletin du Canal de Panama*, which never contained a true statement of any sort; (6) the organisation of the syndicates of guarantee; (7) the purchase of hidden influences of a corrupt nature intended to arouse a belief in the soundness of utterly rotten bonds and shares. M. de Lesseps was shown by the Advocate-General as being ravenous for ill-gotten money. The whole thing was a colossal swindle, carried on with reckless cynicism. M. Eiffel was in the strongest manner an accomplice. He knew through Reinach of the affairs of the company in their smallest details, and he made use of his knowledge to help to heap up swindle upon swindle. He ran up one bill of 18,000,000 frs. for work that only cost him 12,000,000 frs. This was one of his many transactions.

On the resumption of the trial on the 18th, the Advocate-General, continuing his address, entered into an examination of the offences charged against the defendants as having been committed within the last three years, and thus excluded from the benefit of the law of prescription. A long legal argument on this point followed, the purpose of which was to show that the acts committed since 1888 were punishable. M. Rau went on to affirm that the issue of the lottery bonds was a swindle, which consisted in the publication of reports containing inaccurate figures and false intelligence, in the formation of fictitious underwriting syndicates, in the institution of competitions intended to deceive the public, and in other similar proceedings. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, M. Charles de Lesseps, M. Cottu, and M. Fontane were responsible for this swindle; while M. Eiffel was an accomplice in that he secretly received money knowing well that it was the proceeds of the swindle. The bad faith of all the defendants was, indeed, manifest in all the manœuvres to which they had resort.

During a search in Paris on Jan. 18 for documents relating to the Panama corruption, 300 cheques were discovered paid by Arton, the agent of the Panama Company who was commissioned to negotiate bribes with members of the Chamber.

M. Clemenceau was heard before the Committee of Enquiry on the 18th. He denied that he had ever received from Baron Reinach a list of the corrupted deputies. This was in reply to statements made before the Committee by a clerk of the late Baron Reinach, to the effect that he had copied the list at the dictation of the latter, and had delivered it at the house of M. Clemenceau.

A meeting, attended by 400 share and bond-holders of the Panama Company, held in Paris on Jan. 15, passed a resolution in favour of the reconstruction of the Canal Company on a purely commercial basis. It was agreed that an appeal should be made for the support of American capitalists. The principal speaker was M. de Keratry.

M. de Freycinet is also being attacked with venomous spite, as is generally the fate of all favourites of the democracy when they have been pushed from their pedestals. The *Figaro* makes a very grave charge against the fallen Minister—namely, that he had induced the Panama Company to subsidise the papers that supported him, and that it was his admission that he had done so that led to his retirement from the Cabinet. M. de Freycinet is no longer restricted by his official position, and his friends will feel disappointed if he does not meet the charge with an absolute denial. The *Figaro* states that the original charge was made by M. Charles de Lesseps in his examination by the *Juge d'Instruction*, M. Franqueville, who has charge of the bribery and corruption case—an examination which, according to law, should be kept absolutely secret. All this requires to be cleared up.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Jan. 13, said:—

The attempt of certain Boulangist journals to bring the name of President Carnot into ill-repute because of what they assert to be collusion with M. Baihaut in common responsibility for the Panama Lottery Bill, has been signally rebuked to-day by various sections of the Republican Party in the Senate. The Republican Left or Opportunists held a meeting, the result of which was a resolution that "the situation was so serious as necessitate the compact union of all Republicans of the Chamber and Senate around the President of the Republic." Another group called the Left Centre of Moderate Republicans, have published the following resolution:—"Our attention having been called to the Press campaign undertaken against the person of the President of the Republic we express our unanimous opinion in saying that these attacks are of too slight significance to necessitate any repressive measure. They scarcely need refutation, so obvious is the explanation of the facts that they tend to misconstrue. It is not conceivable that public opinion can take any serious notice of them, and it is enough to unmask their motives. The knowledge of those motives can only increase the feeling of confidence and respect universally inspired by the past record and the character of the President."

The apathy of the Ministry in this matter has, the *Standard's* correspondent says, been so conspicuous that a delegation of the Senate waited upon M. Ribot on Jan. 14 to point out to him that it was the duty of the Cabinet to protect the Chief of the State against such aspersions. General Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, was greatly irritated at the suggestion of ousting M. Carnot from the Elysee for the purpose of making him President. He waited on M. Carnot, and emphatically assured him that he had nothing whatever to do with this rumour, and satisfied the President of his loyalty and devotion.

Writing on Jan. 17, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The Radical and Conservative papers are continuing their attacks upon President Carnot. The *Figaro*, after premising that M. Carnot's friends are quite right to stand up for his probity, which it disclaims ever having impugned, laments that his adversaries have not laid down their arms. "They concede," it says, "that M. Carnot is perfectly honest, that he has always been ignorant of the jobs concocted about him; but then his perceptive powers must have been at fault. His obstinacy in selecting his Ministers invariably from the same political *milieu*, his systematic refusal to call to official life a *personnel* less used up than the self-styled old servants of the Republic—all this makes him, to a certain extent, responsible for what is just now taking place. In short, though there can be no question of indignity, it may be questioned whether his abilities are equal to the present exigencies of his position." The editor of the *Figaro* deplores that such reasoning as the above should be indulged in. He admits that to vindicate the President's honesty at the expense of his intelligence is impertinent, but it is so very general that he thinks it ought to be taken into very serious account. Like M. Melchior de Vogue in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Magnard reminds the President that he is not a mere King Log, and that it is not for the interest or prestige of the Republic to create an impression that his high office is a piece of mere useless machinery, which, for all practical purposes might be dispensed with.

An article from the pen of M. Goblet appears in the *Petite Republique*, in which the ex-Premier declares that he refuses to associate himself with any campaign calculated to provoke a Presidential crisis.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

RUMOURS are afloat to the effect that troubles are brewing in Nyassaland. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has cabled to Mr. H. H. Johnston asking him to meet him at Mozambique in order to confer upon the position of affairs in Nyassaland and the adjoining territories.

The 'Times' understands that British Central Africa is to be the official title of the British sphere lying to the north of the Zambesi; that portion more immediately under Mr. H. H. Johnston being known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. The leading journal thinks that until the irreconcileable slavegrading chief Makanjira is taught a lesson, British prestige must suffer, and so the sooner the gunboats are on the spot the better.

Sir Gerald Portal and his staff have arrived, all well, at Samburn, about fifty miles from Mombasa.

A 'Times' telegram says the Cape Government are about to appoint a permanent commercial agent at New York.

Reuter telegraphs from Cape Town (Jan. 13) that the new loan of £1,434,611, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., has been successfully floated, and now stands at a premium of 4s. 7½d. The minimum issue price was fixed at 98·10.

The revenue of Cape Colony for the past half-year amounted to nearly two and-a-half millions sterling, an increase of a quarter of a million compared (says the 'Times') with the receipts for the corresponding period in 1891.

Addressing a recent meeting of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. Dobell, of Quebec, said the United States policy of concluding reciprocity agreements with British possessions might prove very dangerous, and he urged that, as one step in improving the trade relations of different parts of the Empire, a system of reciprocity should be established between Canada and Cape Colony. If the Cape admitted Canadian timber free of duty, Canada might repeal the duty on wool from the Cape; while preferential rates might be given, on the one side to Canadian grain, leather, and cheese, and on the other side to Cape wines, fruit, and feathers. The President of the Chamber preferred the present policy of free trade among the countries of South Africa and a uniform revenue tariff on imports from the rest of the world. If they established preferential duties in favour of British colonies only, the Free State and Transvaal would be shut out of the South African Customs Union. Mr. Jagger said Free Trade was the best form of union. The Cape got most of her leather and cheese from Great Britain and her grain from Australia. The vote of thanks was the only resolution proposed.

The directors of the African Transport and Flotilla Company propose to have the Nell, a light steel built boat, specially and admirably adapted for the navigation of an African river, which did something over ten miles an hour in her trial trip on the Thames on Jan. 14, with her sister-steamers regularly plying on the Zambesi at an early date.

A long report on the agricultural condition and prospects of Zanzibar and Pemba by Mr. Fitzgerald, a specialist on tropical agriculture, now in the employment of the British East Africa Company, has been published by the Foreign Office. Mr. Fitzgerald thinks, with the abolition of slavery, the question of labour supply will prove one of great difficulty, and that European enterprise will be necessary. He suggests also the improvement of roads, and the encouragement of the employment of cattle for draught purposes.

A telegram from Durban says the negotiations between Natal and the Transvaal for an extension of the Natal railway to Johannesburg have advanced another stage, and it has been decided that the Natal system shall join the Transvaal railway near Elsburg, on the Vaal.

A Globe correspondent has had "a chat about Swaziland" with a recent resident, who, among other things, said:—In May the Boer claims for a permanent occupation of the country will be put forward. The Boers claim complete control, and expect to get it. This would be bad for both Europeans and natives. The resident Boers do not number more than a quarter of the white population. The Swazis, a branch of the Zulu nation, loathe the very sight of the Boers. The English view the prospect of a Boer regime with apprehension, the farmers and miners anticipating no small taxes upon output in addition to a poll tax. The Boers have no idea of developing either the agricultural or mineral resources of the country. The native agent of the Triumvirate—Shepstone—is very much in favour of the Salims, and as he carries the British Commissioner with him, and the third man is the Dutch representative, the Swaziland Government is distinctly anti-English. When Col. Martin came to England his place was taken by Mr. Langdon, an old newspaper correspondent, who used his own eyes and ears, with the result that he took very much the same view as I do. I think Col. Martin is unduly influenced by his colleagues. As far as I can see at present the convention will either be renewed or the Boers will have their way. In the former case they will jog along much as they do now, but in the latter there will certainly be a row. The Swazis can fight every bit as well as the Zulus, and everyone knows that the latter would have eaten up the Boers ten years ago but for our help. I do not mind prophesying that if we took over the protectorate of the country to-morrow we should very soon have hold of Delagoa Bay, and with that a magnificent seaport.

Mr. Bennett H. Brough read a paper at the Society of Arts, on Jan. 18, on "The Mining Industries of South Africa as shown at the Kimberley Exhibition."

Whilst Capt. Lugard was in the service of the British East Africa Company he collected a large number of interesting specimens of native industry, and of animals indigenous to the country through which he travelled. The larger portion of these he brought to England, and, with a view to their being properly preserved and developed, sent them to the establishment of Messrs. Rowland Ward and Co., naturalists, of Piccadilly, where they have been exhibited during the last few days.

Discussing the cheerful report of Mr. Hamilton Smith, the American mining engineer, on the Witwatersrand goldfields, the 'Times' of Jan. 18 remarks that the world has never seen any gold mines approaching those of the Rand for regularity and extent. Already the workings have penetrated in some parts to a depth of 400ft. to 600ft., with no sign of any essential change in the general character of the reef. Mr. Smith concludes that the average proportion of gold per ounce may be expected to keep about its present level. Reckoning a paying length of 5,000ft. for the main reef series, a probable thickness of 5ft., and an inclined depth of 5,200ft., he anticipates a yield of 60,000,000oz.—that is, £215,000,000. The only contingency which might fatally affect estimate would be a glut of gold. Thus mine-owners in South Africa have every inducement to work out their claims to the extreme end. When the mines on the borders of the Witwatersrand hills arrive at their full activity, Mr. Smith computes they might easily add to the total more than another £100,000,000 sterling within the next thirty or forty years.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON BIMETALLISM.

At a meeting on the 19th ultimo of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts Mr. J. Barr Robertson read a paper on "The Currency Problem." Sir Theodore C. Hope presided. Amongst those present were Lord Reay, Sir G. Molesworth, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Everett, M. P., Mr. George Howell, M. P., Mr. J. M. Maclean (formerly M. P. for Oldham), Surgeon-General Cuningham, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., Mr. H. N. Lay, C. B., Mr. A. J. Baines, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. Edward Langley, Mr. Alexander Del Mar, Mr. Hermann Schmidt, Mr. Barclay Chapman (formerly Financial Secretary to the Government of India), Colonel Thackeray, Mr. S. Digby (secretary to the (Section), and Mr. W. R. H. Garland (secretary to the Bimetallic League).

Mr. Barr Robertson, in his paper, gave a sketch of the monetary situation at home and abroad, and blamed the British Government for having during the past sixteen years obstructed every proposal for the solution of the difficulty. He said: The steady fall in prices can only be arrested by some increase in the volume of money, and the only means of increasing the volume of money that has been recommended is by the gold-standard countries of Europe adding more silver to the present circulation. There is no other practical proposal at present formulated, and this was the object that brought the Brussels Conference together—namely, to increase the use of silver in the gold-standard countries so as to arrest the fall in gold prices and in the gold price of silver, and therefore of the rupee; and the Conference gave an almost unanimous support to the idea of the great importance of increasing the use of silver in the gold countries. But, besides the increased use of silver circulating as gold, there is another important point on which it can hardly be said that there is any division of opinion, and that is the fixing of a par of exchange between the silver countries and the gold countries, so as to put an end to the fluctuations between gold and silver. This is, without doubt, a very difficult question, because any ratio between the metals near the present ratio will fix permanently on India and the other silver countries the present greatly increased burden in silver of their gold obligations by fixing a permanently low gold price for the rupee, while a ratio that will relieve India of its unjust burden by materially raising the gold price of the rupee will cause a fall in Indian prices of commodities. Still, the danger of a further fall in the gold price of the rupee, owing to the depreciation of silver which began to a slight extent in 1892, and which we may expect to continue if the United States should suspend the coinage of silver dollars, is so great that the position of the Indian Government is very perplexing. If the European gold countries were to purchase a substantial amount of silver annually and put it into circulation, that would be a benefit both to Europe and to India and the other silver countries. It would arrest the fall of gold prices and of the gold value of the rupee, and give time to Europe to see the effect of its increased use of silver. The proposal of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild at the Brussels Conference is based upon the fact that the monetary difficulties are exclusively in connection with the gold standard, though silver is menaced by the possible action of the United States; and he proposes that the direction in which a remedy ought to be sought is in the coinage of a considerable amount of silver annually by the gold countries of Europe in conjunction with the United States, which at present is the only gold-standard country that is trying, by coining a large amount of silver, to increase the total amount of money in the gold-standard countries and thus arrest the fall in gold prices. It is evident that as the monetary difficulty is caused by contraction of the gold currency, the remedy can only be found in some policy that will arrest this contraction and thus arrest the fall of gold prices. As there has been no recommendation of increased issues of paper money, the only way in which the money of the gold-standard countries can be increased is by the addition of silver. Now, as a matter of fact, with £1,295,000,000 of money in the gold-standard countries and £390,000,000 of silver in the silver-standard countries, it would be impossible to raise gold prices to any high point under any ratio between silver and gold that has ever been proposed. It is safe to say that, even if the French ratio of 1 to 15½ were restored, gold prices of commodities would not rise more than 10 per cent. though the gold price of silver would rise from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d. or thereabouts, and Indian prices would undergo a corresponding fall. But it is very doubtful whether the ratio even of 1 to 15½ would, if it was arrived at by degrees over the next ten years, do more than maintain the present level of the prices of commodities, and it might fail to maintain even the present level. Austria is coming on to the gold standard, Chili is following the same policy, and Russia may do so in the near future. If the United States were to suspend the coinage of silver dollars and Europe were to refuse to add full legal-tender silver to the gold standard—that is, in addition to the fractional silver currency that all gold countries coin,—it is quite certain, notwithstanding some increase in the annual supply of gold, that the present level of the gold prices of commodities could not be maintained, at least for any length of time. Therefore it is imperative that more silver should be added to the gold standard in Europe, so as to arrest the fall in gold prices, and we need not be afraid of adding silver, because if even the maximum quantity were added the rise in prices would be very limited, though it would impart some new life to the depressed trade and industry of the country. Mr. de Rothschild's proposal for the European gold-standard countries to purchase, say, £5,000,000 of silver annually for five years at a price not to exceed 43d. per ounce will, if the United States continue their present coinage of silver, arrest the fall in the gold value of the rupee, because the purchase will affect silver, though it is doubtful if it will have much effect on the gold prices of commodities, as the amount added to £1,295,000,000 will be so small; but for the time it will be a benefit as well as an experience, which is much wanted in this country. The quantity of silver to be purchased is, however, too small; but at least this is a step in the right direction. It is a most difficult problem to reconcile, under any proposal, the interests of India with those of the gold standard countries. There is no solution possible that will favour both and bring with it no drawbacks. The only solution that would not in any way be a drawback to India would be the addition of about £400,000,000 of new money in the gold-standard countries, as this would restore the purchasing power of gold to the *status quo* of 1865 to 1869, and the purchasing power of the rupee is just about the same as it was during that period. But this is impossible. To landowners, farmers, owners of house property the fall in the gold valuation is in great measure irrevocable. There can be no possible approach to the prices of twenty years ago, and there is reason to fear that there may be a further fall in gold prices of land and commodities. Mr. de Rothschild's proposal is before us. It has presumably the approval of the Government, it was received favourably at the Monetary Conference, it is a step in the right direction, and as there is no other proposal equally available, it would be well if it were accepted and acted on without delay. Mr. de Rothschild's proposal would, as we understand it, add the silver to be purchased to the existing silver money of full legal tender in the gold-money countries, except in the case of this country; and this new silver would be coined into a definite amount of money, and would pass as gold, like the existing full legal-tender silver coins. If, however, we wish to act upon a permanent and automatic principle we must adopt bimetallism, and we are convinced that if Mr. de Rothschild's proposal is adopted the experience that will be gained will lead to bimetallism. It will be a matter for arrangement between the Governments as to the ratio to be adopted, but whatever ratio is decided upon will establish a fixed par of exchange between silver and gold, between the silver countries and the gold countries; and all the countries using the precious metals as money will thus have the same relative prices of commodities and the same purchasing power in their money. The bimetallic system is getting better understood, and we cannot doubt that it will ultimately prevail. The adoption of it would render unnecessary in India any gold currency or gold standard without gold. If, however, a gold-standard should be decided on for India without bimetallism, then I prefer a gold standard without gold; and I think there are various weighty objections to any system that withdraws from the Indian Government the complete regulation of the currency. If the coinage of silver is to be limited or suspended, so as to arrest the fall in the gold value of the rupee or to raise it to a higher gold value, the duty and responsibility of carrying out the purpose ought to devolve upon the Indian Government on the spot. It would, however, be very much better for India if bimetallism were adopted rather than any limitation or suspension of coinage that would sever it from the other silver-standard countries that lies so near it, by a divergence between the rupee and the silver money of the Straits, China, and Japan. But if India decided to cut adrift from the other silver countries, total suspension of coinage might be too drastic a measure, and it might be found more prudent to purchase and coin a fixed amount of silver per annum, larger or smaller in proportion as the object might be to arrest the further fall of the gold value of the rupee or to raise its gold value—a question for the Indian Government and people. With most of the leading Governments and the leading statesmen of Europe, the United States, and India perfectly convinced of the effectiveness of bimetallism and willing to adopt it, if all the principal countries will join in an international arrangement, with bimetallism as the sole remedy discovered by the Gold and Silver Commission after sitting for two years, in which they failed to find any defence for monometallism as it has operated during the last nineteen years, it is not necessary to enter into any elaborate vindication of the bimetallic system, seeing that it is so powerfully and worthily upheld by so many responsible statesmen. While Mr. de Rothschild's proposal, or something akin to it, will for the present give a breathing time in the divergence between gold and silver, it is nevertheless to bimetallism that we must come at last if the nations of the world are to have equally and without favour or prejudice the benefit of all the gold and silver available for coinage, with a fixed par of exchange between silver and gold, and a single money standard and the same relative prices in all countries using the precious metals as money. Without bimetallism, as we have seen during the last nineteen years, these advantages cannot be obtained, and therefore it is that we regard the final triumph of bimetallism as inevitable.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, who opened the discussion, expressed his admiration of Mr. Robertson's courage in giving the Society such a careful essay on bimetallism immediately after the failure of the International Monetary Conference.—(Hear, hear, and "No.") Bimetallists were notoriously sanguine, but there was this feature to be noted—that whilst at meetings of that kind they were always ready to demonstrate that their theory was the unfailing specific for the ills of the commercial world, they were unable to agree in conference on any practicable method by which their scheme could be introduced.—(Hear, hear.) He thought that the lecturer greatly underrated the strength of the forces arrayed against any attempt to interfere with the present currency system of England.—(Applause.) He also thought that he based his defence of bimetallism on an entirely fallacious doctrine, for he had maintained that low prices were really a calamity for the people of this country. He (Mr. Maclean) maintained on the other hand, that the low price of commodities was emphatically the greatest boon that could be given to the great mass of the people dependent on weekly wages.—("What about low wages?") Wages were never better.—("Strikes.") The strikes were against the lowering of wages. The fallacy of the doctrine was this—that its advocates seemed to overlook the fact that the producer was everywhere the consumer also. He had often put this question to the operatives of Lancashire, "What will it benefit you to get higher prices for manufactured goods when prices will be raised all round?" This was an unanswerable argument to show there would be no great gain to the masses of the people from the introduction of bimetallism. In regard to the Indian currency, he maintained ten years ago that the depreciation of silver had not injured India in any way. What, he asked, was the real cause of the loss by exchange? It was due to the important fact that India was obliged to export 17 millions sterling worth of produce in order to pay interest on the debt in England and dividends on the capital invested in railways. The lecturer had said the time was rapidly approaching when we should have to consider whether people who had contracts should not be paid in commodities. Would be apply that doctrine to the guaranteed shareholders of the Indian railways in this country?—(Hear, hear.) A Commission had been appointed at the instance of the Government of India to advise the Secretary of State on the introduction of a gold standard. Although that Commission was composed of very distinguished men, he thought that they would hesitate before advising a change in the Indian currency system without going out to that country and studying the operation of the system on the spot. The whole volume of Indian trade had increased enormously during the last ten years, but the most striking feature was that imports had increased in a much larger proportion than the exports, showing that India got a larger return from other countries for her merchandise than she formerly did. He sympathised with certain of the Indian officials, and thought there should be a revision of their contracts, but what we ought to mainly regard was the national interests of India. It was said the financial position of the Indian Government was very bad indeed, but the fact was that during the last ten years instead of there being a deficit there had been a net surplus of 7½ millions sterling, most of which had accumulated during the last five years. The only difficulty was in regard to 1892-93, in which there had been a remarkably large fall in the price of silver. But was that the only cause? The elasticity of the Indian revenue was such that in spite of the temporary fall in opium the deficit caused by the loss in exchange would have been more than met but for the prodigal military expenditure, which arose, he held, from the fact that the military element had for a long time been supreme in the Council of the Viceroy. If there should be a deficit in the present year he suggested that the Government should raise a loan, which would be gladly taken up by the natives. It would merely be following the precedent of this country in raising a loan for the fortifications.

Mr. Herbert Gibbs, replying to Mr. Maclean, held that cheapness was good if it arose from the abundance of commodities, but not if it arose from the scarcity of the measure of value.

Sir G. Molesworth, one of the members of the Brussels Conference, agreed with Mr. Maclean on the subject of a gold standard in India. In regard to the Conference, he went there with no hopes of anything, nevertheless—perhaps Mr. Maclean might think him sanguine—he came away satisfied that considerable progress had been made, and so he believed did most of those delegates who were favourable to bimetallism.—(Hear, hear.) He did not expect any direct result from the Conference because the English people were so difficult to move.—(Applause.) They would not look into the subject fairly and without prejudice but took everything for granted. Several important admissions were made at the Conference. The admission of Mr. de Rothschild that something should be done or we should have a fearful crisis was coming on the heels of Mr. Goschen's warning, a matter of great importance, and then besides there was the feeling generally expressed by almost every delegate except the British delegates that if only England were to withdraw her opposition the thing might be settled at once.—(Applause.) There was also the admission which was felt by everyone there that all the palliatives brought forward were utterly worthless, and there was a general desire that the Conference should meet again. In fact all the palliatives were put forward not as solutions but as endeavours to make some step towards the only feasible solution of the question. One of the delegates admitted to him that bimetallism would be a very good thing provided other nations would adopt it, but there was the Lombard-street difficulty—Lombard-street against the industry of the world. It was one thing to consider bankers' interests, however, and another thing to consider the interests of bankers' clients, and it was no consolation to those who had to pay the money to be forced to pay out in the dearest metal. In regard to low prices, everybody who had studied the question knew that times of low prices when they were due to a contraction of currency were always times of depression, misery, strikes, and agitation.

Mr. B. Chapman submitted that the currency question was the gravest question before the country at the present time. The time would certainly come when we should have to adopt bimetallism, and the only question was through how much tribulation we should pass before we adopted it. In his opinion the point was not the adoption of a high or a low standard. The vital matter was to secure a steady standard.—(Applause.)

Mr. A. Del Mar (California) reminded the meeting that gold and silver were always produced together, and that to stop the production of one was in a certain measure to stop the production of the other.

At this stage the discussion was adjourned for a week.

IRON AND STEEL IN CHINA.

FROM Berlin comes the announcement that the negotiations which have for some time been pending between the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang and the firm of Krupp, of Essen, have been conducted to a satisfactory result, and that the German concern shortly intends to proceed with the erection at Kaiping, which is contiguous to good coal deposits, of blast-furnaces, a rolling-mill, a rail-mill, and a foundry. It is considered certain, it is added, that the projected establishments will receive the order for the supply of the material required for the railway from Tientsin to Shanghai-Kuan, which is eventually to be extended to Manchuria. It is also stated that the Viceroy has just placed a large commission for iron bridges with a French syndicate represented by MM. Griffon and Croizade. We should like to hear the name of Great Britain sometimes mentioned in connection with the reports which occasionally come to hand concerning the development of metallurgy in the youthful Emperor Kuang Hsu's dominions. By the way, what became of the iron and steel plant which the Tees-side Iron Company, of Middlesborough, despatched to China last year, and which was the first of its kind to be installed in the Celestial Empire?—*Iron.*

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THE KHEDIVE'S COUP D'ETAT.

ABBAS PASHA AND BRITISH INFLUENCE.

THE week the mail left witnessed the beginning and end of a Ministerial crisis in Egypt. On Monday (Jan. 16) it became known that the Khedive had made several changes in his Ministry, dismissing the Premier, Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, in favour of Fakhri Pasha, who was dismissed from office two years ago for obstinate resistance to reforms which have since been successfully accomplished. Mazloum Pasha was appointed Minister of Justice and Boutros Pasha Minister of Finance. This action of Abbas Pasha was at first attributed to Franco-Russian intrigue, but later reports support the view that the changes were due to the Khedive's own initiative. The dismissal of Mustapha Pasha Fehmy and his colleagues took place with what the *Times* describes as "a marked disregard of ordinary courtesy."

The British Agent at once opposed the publishing of the decree forming the new Ministry until he had received instructions from home, and the new Ministers not being recognised by the English officials, Government business came to a standstill. The reconstruction of the Ministry seems to have been generally disapproved by the native population, who regarded the changes as evidence of the Khedive's unfriendly feeling towards British control.

Lord Cromer (who is better known as Sir Evelyn Baring) visited the Khedive on Jan. 17 and informed him that the English Government expected to be consulted on all important changes, and that it was quite unable to sanction the choice of Fakhri as Premier. On the following morning the British Minister had a further audience with the Khedive who (Reuter telegraphs) "expressed his regret" at the occurrence of the late events; but pointed out the disagreeable position in which he would be placed if the British Government insisted on the reappointment of a minister whom his Sovereign had dismissed. His Highness added that he was prepared to appoint Riaz Pasha in the place of Fakhri Pasha, who would resign the Premiership. His Highness went on to assure Lord Cromer that during the continuance of the British occupation he would follow the advice of England in reference to all important events. Lord Cromer replied that it was far from the wish of the British Government to place the Khedive in a humiliating position. He fully recognised the conciliatory nature of the proposal made by his Highness to replace Fakhri by Riaz Pasha, and, as it was of importance to terminate the existing crisis as speedily as possible, he took upon himself to say that the British Government assented to the Khedive's proposals, and he would accept them as a final settlement without referring to London. Riaz Pasha replaced Nubar Pasha on his dismissal on June 8, 1888; and held office for three years. The other members of the Cabinet are: Boutros Pasha, Finance; Mazloum Pasha, Justice; Zeki Pasha, Public Instruction and Public Works; Tigrane Pasha, Foreign Affairs; Youssef Chouhdy Pasha, War. The last three named were members of the late Cabinet.

The *Times'* correspondent says that Abdurrahman Pasha, who has served the Government for many years, and is eighty years of age, learned his dismissal only by seeing his successor enter the Ministry with his credentials of office. Fouad Pasha was treated similarly, and Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, who is just recovering from a serious illness, and had refused to obey the Khedive's order to resign, was promptly dismissed. Such action on the part of so young a ruler is considered a bad augury for the future.

The French Press has been somewhat precipitate in the manufacture of political capital out of the Khedive's action, "describing Abbas Pasha as a dignified, independent, and courageous young prince." The *Temps*, amongst other sarcastic remarks, refers to Lord Cromer as "not so diplomatic as he is clever," and herein finds the cause of the difficulty. In the Paris Chamber on Jan. 18, M. Develle, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated, in reply to a question by M. Deloncle, that the Khedive, "exercising a right that had never been disputed," had dismissed his Premier and appointed Fakhri Pasha to the post, but was reported to have reconsidered this decision, owing to the intervention of Lord Cromer, which seemed to amount to pressure by the British on the Egyptian Government. He had instructed M. Waddington to see Lord Rosebery, but could say nothing further at present, except that anything which tended to impair the rights of the Khedive could not be indifferent to the French Government.

In Berlin and Vienna admiration is expressed at the energetic action of Great Britain in Egypt. No credit is given to the report that France and Russia are involved in intrigues, but the action of the Khedive is thought to have been inspired by Rouiller Bey, the Khedive's former tutor, he being said to keep up more intimate relations with the representatives of Russia and France than with those of the other Powers. Rouiller Bey was one of the present Khedive's teachers at the Theresianum in Vienna.

After interviews with the French and Russian Ambassadors and the German Charge d'Affaires, on Jan. 18, Lord Rosebery communicated with Mr. Gladstone, and a special Cabinet Council was summoned to consider the situation in Egypt. It is stated that on the following morning the Government received a most reassuring telegram from Lord Cromer stating that his representation to the Khedive of Egypt had, without any recourse to unusual pressure, the desired effect. Lord Cromer was, it is said, given a free hand by the Brttish Cabinet in order to settle the difficult question which presented itself so unexpectedly, and it is believed that he was even instructed to, if necessary, threaten an alteration in the present regime at the Abdin Palace, Cairo.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Standard* (Jan. 18) says:—"We cannot permit ourselves to be stultified in the manner which has seemed possible to the young Khedive, and it is amazing that he should have supposed that his conduct would be tolerated. We did not go to Egypt, or at any rate, we have not remained in Egypt, merely in order to guard its frontiers and to see that it is not overwhelmed by a wave of barbarism from the desert. We are in Egypt for the purpose and with the object of confirming in that country all the acknowledged blessings of civilisation—order, peace, ample irrigation, budgets that balance, and absolute justice as between man and man. The question raised by Abbas Pasha happily is one that concerns only Egypt and England."

The *Times* and *Daily News* (Jan. 18) favour the idea that the Khedive received his inspiration from Constantinople, and as the former journal puts it, that his grandfather may find it an agreeable relief to the tedium of his life to encourage "the Sultan to prosecute the policy disclosed at the time of the present Khedive's accession, as well as upon other occasions."

The *Daily Chronicle* opines that the rash act of the youthful Khedive will probably delay rather than expedite the removal of the three battalions of infantry and the small force of cavalry, mounted infantry, artillery, and engineers, which have been retained as a measure of precaution.

The *Morning Post* maintains that Egypt remains the highway to India, and while we rule there we must maintain our hardly-acquired rights on the Nile against all comers.

THE KHEDIVE'S SUBMISSION.

The firm action of the British Government, and its result—the prompt surrender of the Khedive to the demand for the dismissal of Fakhri Pasha—are reported to have produced a good impression in Cairo.

The French Press vehemently attack England. The *Republique Francaise* says:—"Europe requires to know, once for all, what the Liberal Prime Minister meant by his declarations of not so long ago, and whether he thinks with Mr. Milner and the London Imperialists that Egypt is henceforth to be only one of the jewels in the Colonial Crown of the Empress of India."

It is semi-officially announced that explanations exchanged between the British and French Governments on the Egyptian question have resulted in France agreeing to accept as a compromise the appointment of

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following gentlemen cadets of the First Division passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in Dec. 1892, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry. Marks as appended :—

PASSED WITH "HONOURS."

Goodridge, E S T	2619	Browne, A N E	2526
Robb, A K	2619	Mott, S F	2500
Bowring, J B	2612	Hope, A V W	2499
Bruce, G D	2577	Johnstone, N M	2493
Elliott, R W S	2573	Spedding, A B	2490
Pinwill, W R	2568	Lockett, W J	2486
Rice, S M	2536	Methuen, A R S	2472
Campbell, W K H	2529		

PASSED.

Legg, R F	2443	Perrin, C L	2239
Sprowle, H H	2443	Grogan, Sir E I C	2236
Limmond, R M	2412	Jelf, R G	2231
Murray, W G P	2411	Ainsworth, W J	2225
Williams, W A G	2407	Scott, E W W	2223
Alexander, A C B	2408	Archer-Shee, M	2214
Hewlett, A	2106	Russell, L	2212
Cochrane, J K	2388	Mathews, P S	2200
Taylor, C H	2387	Chill, W	2199
Lindsay, W A	2381	Evans, E	2199
Evans, E G	2369	Wethered, J R	2190
Young, J M	2357	Bingham, C H M	2186
Anderson, R J P	2356	Arbuthnot, K W	2181
Barne, M	2354	Stewart, J H	2172
Ross, R J	2353	Trench, H W B	2171
Smith, R C	2351	Wright, G C de C	2161
Forbes, A J	2349	Sadler, R P	2141
Campbell, A	2148	Russell, H J	2140
Palin, R H	2346	Lindsay, M W H	2136
Gale, E S	2342	Ravenhill, H S	2130
Maitland, S C	2339	Gill, F A	2128
Forster, G N B	2338	Hawkes, R	2128
Coulson, J	2330	Loch, G	2111
Wheeler, G G M	2329	Lonsdale, P	2093
Windsor, C V	2328	Murison, A B	2089
MacLachlan, R C	2327	Burrows, A	2086
Bradshaw, C R	2315	Lawrence, W L	2084
Knollys, R W E	2313	Moffat, E J G	2075
Hamilton, Hon L	2309	Knowles, G	2072
Vigors, R P L	2307	Elphinston, A	2067
Moir, A J G	2306	Simpson, C J	2067
Byland, S Y	2304	Reeves, F S	2046
Stoney, R D S	2301	Kirby, S R	2027
M'Lean, C	2295	Corbett, B A	2024
Baring, Hon G V	2282	Lloyd, C T	2002
Abadie, G H F	2279	Molloy, G M	1998
Hill, C G	2276	Elliot, C R S	1976
Carey, E S	2270	Kirkbeck, V J	1950
Davey, F G	2270	Loudon-Gordon, W F	1930
Dean, J H	2269	Kemmis-Betty, A T H	1908
Brierley, E C	2265	Wylie, G M	1903
Fox, R P	2265	Winwood, W	1891
Taylor, E M	2253	Peacock, E B	1863
Light, W A	2252	Temple, W A M	1826
Corkran, C E	2247	Mesham, C H	1793
Moore, F L	2247		

Qualified on Re-examination—E L Challenor, A D Lewes, W E Forster, A Morland, A F Anderson.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on Nov. 30, 1892, and following days, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Marks as appended :—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Hardy, H F H	7348	Clutterbuck, F R	6703
Stern, H J J	7303	Haig, R C	6692
Ingren, P L	6820	James, W W	6689
Spottiswoode, J	6770	Macpherson, A G H	6669
Carter, F H	6761	Watkin, H G	6669
Brooke, A M	6756	Longfield, R W	6657
Crichton, Hon G A C	6716	Smith, T M H K	6628

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Young, H N	9054	Logan, M H	7205
Menzies, F F D	8822	Shangle, M G	7198
Faithfull, E C	8774	Welchman, S C	7106
Walker, W A S	8640	Wilson, R H G	7102
Gillespie, R W	8432	Hankey, G F B	7099
Cahill, L J T S	8219	Esson, W	7097
Cox, T S	8139	Shoubridge, C A G	7096
Coke, E S D E	8104	Jones, F A	7074
Duhan, F T	8063	Julius, S de V A	7073
Hawks, G A	8020	Grose, D C E	7071
Laurence, F G	7993	Leahy, P F	7066
Burton, G	7936	Weston, C H B	7062
Dalby, C W	7929	Blackett, W S B	7057
Gibbon, J M C	7871	Beevey, E M C	7048
Browne, H E	7768	Ellis, H C	7041
Lloyd, J H	7754	Beresford, St G R	7011
Walker, H	7711	Hill, A V	7028
Watson, S B	7701	Lynes, W P	7022
Anderson, N R	7694	Barrett, C J C	7015
Anley, B D G	7693	Smith, H d'A	6989
Williams, O De L	7662	Walsh, R K	6979
Gathorne Hardy, Hon J F	7643	Rogers, H P	6977
Carey, C W	7600	Taylor, C H	6973
Knight, H L	7589	Graham, B R	6959
Druce, C	7580	Paine, A I	6951
Cumberlege, H C F	7539	Sicoffington, Hon A W J	6946
Clark, A	7487	Walker, J G D	6940
Butler, C E A F S	7471	Trotter, E G S	6932
Murray, T F	7470	Condamine, H J de la	6930
Luard, T B	7422	Russell, Hon A V F V	6923
Jarrett, C H B	7415	Palmer, G S	6922
Higginson, H W	7346	Buchanan-Dunlop, A H	6914
Knapp, P E	7339	Holdich, H A	6885
Lane, W H	7325	Lang, E A	6880
Lipsett, L J	7310	Close, T	6878
Lane, A B	7308	Corbett, C C	6876
Hutchinson, H M	7302	Gale, M H L	6868
Rennie, C J	7294	Henderson, R W	6867
Jones, W T C	7287	Hill, R d'E	6864
Rigby, J C A	7276	Gordon-Hall, G C W	6833
Bailey, A H	7203	Bridge, H A S	6843
Bell, E W	7250	Whittington, R C A	6838
Alston, J W	7248		

III.—WEST INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Greig, C P	9424	Thompson, B A	6821
Hingler, S H	7471	Luxmoore, C de J	6820
Moule, G B	6834		

The following are the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for commissions in the Army :—

Prissick, C	8497	Lillie, F S	7275
Whitton, F E	8311	Pomeroy, Hon R L	7259
Bathurst, A H	7815	Bramston-Newman, J R	7220
Kennard, A C H	7461	Goodwyn, W M	6940

The following Queen's Cadets and Queen's (India) Cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College :—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

Simpson, W H	8834	Geddes, M H B	3420
Forbes, A K	5445		

QUEEN'S (INDIA) CADETS.

Stewart, J L	5947	Lindsap-Smith, J	3704
Hogg, A G M	5019	Doig, C P	3564
Davies, H N	3891		

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—S A A Johnson, to Ringarooma, Jan 19.

Commanders—P W Bush, to President, additional, for study at R N Colleges Jan 3; and Hon A E Bethel, to President, additional, for study at the R N College, Jan 22; G R Bromley, to Invincible, additional, for service in coastguard at Brighton; H J C Garbett, to Audacious, additional, for service in the coastguard at Sunderlan Feb 12.

Lieutenants—G C Cayley, to Scrapis, Jan 13; C G Sclater to Iron Duke, for Gunnery duties, Jan 13.

Lieutenant R N R—W Johnson to Colossus, for twelve months' training, Jan 14.

Sub-Lieutenants—R J B Keyas, to Immortalite, Jan 12; A C Scott, to Rodney, Jan 12; H K Watson, to Victoria, Jan 12; C E Rooke, to Edinburgh, Jan 12.

Midshipman—P H P Thomson, to Rodney, additional, Jan 12.

Fleet Surgeon—H D Stanistreet, to Cape of Good Hope Hospital; T Bolster, to Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford, H M Ellis, to Victoria; J C B Maclean, to Cambridge, Jan 18.

Surgeon—O S Fisher, to Boadicea, Jan 16.

Chaplain—Rev R V Wilson, to Minotaur, Jan 23.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev F A Sims, to Collingwood, undated.

Naval Instructor—H H Holland, to Camperdown, Jan 15.

Assistant Clerk—M T B Fowler, to Anson, supernumerary, Jan 16.

Gunners—H P French, to the Narcissus, Jan 9; E H Purkess, to Collingwood, undated; H F Moiest, W Honer, and J Cannon, to Minotaur, Jan 11; N Greet, to Audacious; T Cahill, to Shannon; W H Parsons, to Northumberland; H Bowden, a, to Boscawen.

Boatswains—T R Axon, to Tyne; F Rogers, G H Roberts, and C P Drake, to Minotaur; J Walters, to Lion; J Lee, a, to Boscawen; G Denham, a, to Ganges, a.t Jan 11; T Collins, to Empress of India, Jan 12; T Hearne, to Hood, Jan 12; W E Burns, to Benbow, Jan 12; M Sweeney, to Arethusa, Jan 12; J Boyle to Forth, Jan 12; W E Rattenbury to Collingwood, undated; T E Southwood to Superb, Q D D, Jan 12; W Rumsby to Humber, Q D D, Jan 12; A Prince, to Repulse, Jan 12; E J A Baker to Vivid, for duty in Grafton, Jan 12; J Rees to Rodney, Q D D, Jan 18; T W Collins, a, to Tyne, for Q D D Jan 23.

Carpenter—J Watts to Collingwood.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—A W Heod, at Mullaghmore, Jan 13; G Sinclair, at Kirkwall, Jan 18.

Admiralty, Jan 9, 1893—Acting Engineer H Basson has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, Sept 1.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

The name of Lieut-Col and Col F A Ogle, C B, Asst-Adjt-General, Royal Marine Forces, is removed to the Special Half-pay List, under the terms of Clause 11 of her Majesty's Order in Council, Nov 29, 1881, (Dec 31, 1892.)

Jan 10, 1893—Chief-Engineer W Sharp has been advanced to the rank of Staff-Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, Jan 8.

Jan 11, 1893—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander C Mclaughlin, has been authorised to assume the rank of Retired Capt. Jan 9

Jan 14—Capt A L Doug'ass has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in the place of Capt Edmund John Church, promoted to flag rank

Capt W H C St Clair has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in the place of Capt W Stewart, C B, promoted to flag rank.

Capt A P M Lake has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in the place of Capt John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, promoted to flag rank

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lt J L Eagles has been placed on the retired list

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Engineer—W Birkett, to be Senior Engineer

Jan 16th—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr R W Hope has been placed on the retired list, at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Chief Engineer W Coleman has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's fleet.

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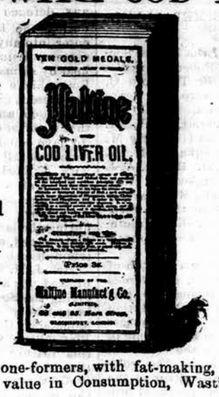

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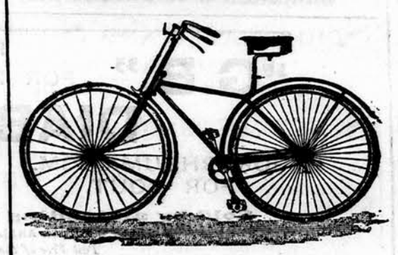

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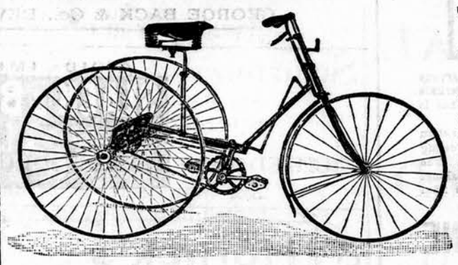

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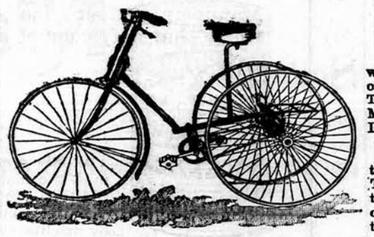

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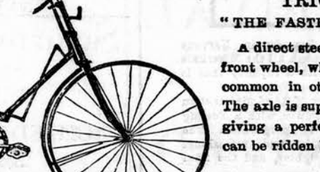

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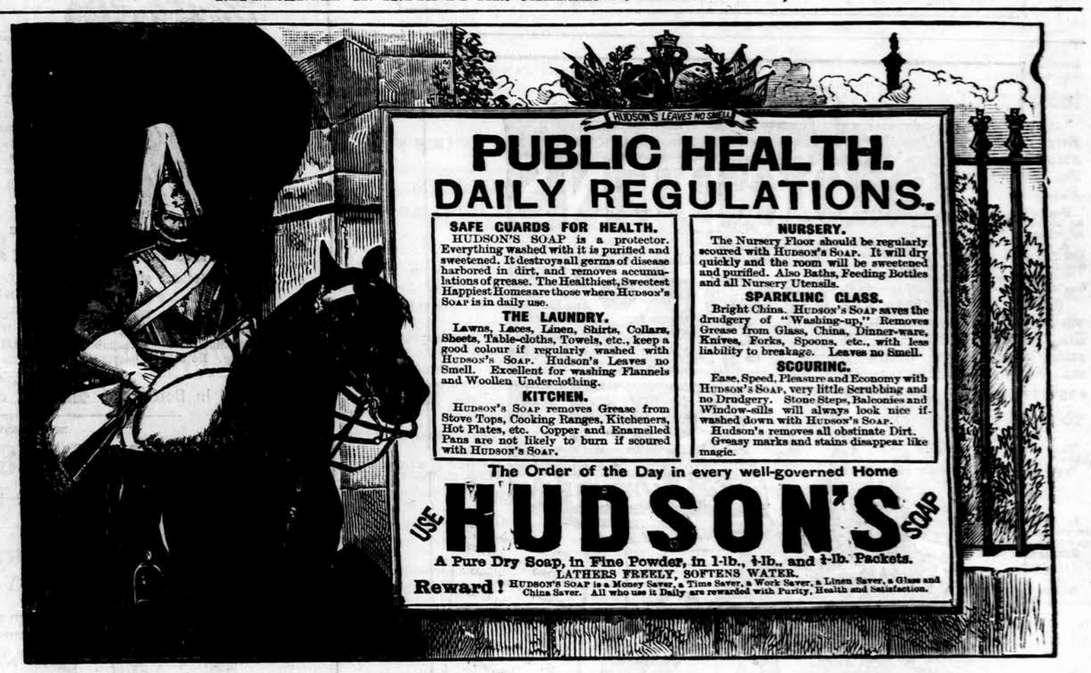
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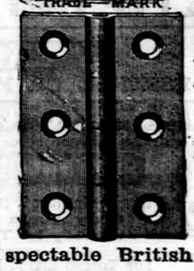

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